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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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All the Best Prints, 25c.,
At Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

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Will find a full stock of Prints, Muslins, &c., at Barker & Co's, at the lowest Eastern prices.

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Colored Alpacas.
A special bargain—on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Superior Flannels.
BATES & BELL'S.

Black Alpacas.
The best goods for the money in the city—on the north-east corner Fourth and Market sts.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

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Fine Shirting Muslin; at 31c, extra quality; 4-4 do at 37½c, double width Sheeting, at Barker & Co's, 59 Market Street.

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Notice to Boss Stonemasons.
We inform the boss stonemasons that the journeymen masons have raised their wages from the first of March 25 per cent.

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Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

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BATES & BELL'S.

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Cheaper than you will find them elsewhere, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.

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For Genuine Patent Medicines
Of all kinds at the lowest rates, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street. Remember the place.

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Chintz and Chambray, a full assortment, at greatly reduced prices. They are fresh goods. They are on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

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Of fine Liquors for medicinal purposes in the city, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street. Remember the place.

Reconstruction of the States.
Although there is some difference of opinion between the President and members of Congress on this subject, there is none in regard to the good qualities of Sawyer's Barbers' Soap, which they pronounce the best in use for shaving and the toilet.

For Perfumes, Soaps and Toilet Articles.
The place to get the best articles for the least money, is at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street. Remember the place.

Blankets and Flannels
Greatly reduced. Good, White all Wool Blankets, at $7,50, former price $10. Barred Flannel, at 50 cents, has been sold at 65 cents, and all other goods in proportion, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

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The best that can be had in the city, at prices lower than elsewhere, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market Street. Remember the place.

Don't Forget to Call
At Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, and examine their stock of Dress Goods, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburgs, Alpacas, and a good assortment of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, &c., &c., bought during the recent decline in goods, which they are selling at great bargains. Don't forget the place—136 Federal street Allegheny.

Great Sale of Ladies' Furs Continued.
The closing-out sale at a reduction is still continued at Wm. Fleming's Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street, where purchasers can be suited in all the different styles, consisting of Caps, Berthas, Eugenies, Collars, Muffs and Cuffs; Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps; Gents' fine Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves; Gents' fine Silk Caps and Hats, of all the latest styles. The above goods are sold at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, at lower prices than at any other house in the city.

Let us be Merciful to Ourselves.
The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them to some extent from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense, to provide against such contingencies, by taking an *antidote in advance;* in other words by fortifying the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia there is no remedy that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of Indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where Hostetter's Bitters can be procured, does so voluntarily; for as truly as Truth exists, this invaluable Tonic and Alterative would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the Billious it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed Constipation it affords speedy and permanent relief. In Canada, the West Indies and Australasia, the Bitters rank above all other medicines of the class, and the demand for them in all foreign countries increases every season.

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Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

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It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

Pearls and Rubies.
White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations? To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
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Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, February 12, 1866.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Quay called up an act to amend to the Revenue Law. The bill passed to a third reading and was laid over.

Mr. McAfee offered a bill to repeal a law relative to bequests to charitable and religious societies as far as the same relates to Westmoreland county. The bill passed finally.

Mr. Whann read an act to prevent the erection of wooden buildings in the borough of Franklin, and to purchase a fire apparatus. Passed finally.

Mr. Herron presented a resolution of the Councils of Pittsburgh, relative to the Mahoning and Cleveland Railroad.

Mr. Boyle presented a petition of the citizens of Southwestern Pennsylvania, in favor of the repeal of the law repealing the Connellsville Railroad charter; also, to allow the School Directors of Connellsville, leave to use certain money for school purposes.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SERVICES.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES PRESENT

Honors to the Martyred President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The flags over the public buildings, including the Capitol, are at half-mast to-day. At 10 o'clock the doors leading to the rotunda of the Capitol were opened to those to whom invitations had been extended by the presiding officers of the two houses of Congress, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries. The hall of the House of Representatives was opened for for the admission of those to whom invitations had been extended, who were conducted to the seats assigned them. The President of the United States was seated in front of the Speaker's table, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats near the President, on the right of the Speaker's table. The heads of the departments, with the diplomatic corps, occupied seats near the President, on the left of the Speaker's table. The officers of the army and navy, who by name have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats near to the Supreme Court, on the right of the speaker's table. The representatives occupied seats on either side of the hall, in the rear of those invited. Four rows of seats on either side of the main aisle for Senators, in addition to those above mentioned were occupied by assistant heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, Chief Justices and Judges of the Court of Claims and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Heads of Bureaus in the Departments and others. When Lieutenant General Grant entered the gallery with ladies, he was greeted with applause. The army and navy officers were in uniform. The Diplomatic Corps appeared in citizens dress.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock, by the Speaker, who, after a prayer by Rev. Mr. Boynton, laid before them a letter from Secretary Seward, addressed to the Speaker, making acknowledgments for the invitation to be present on this occasion, but sincerely regretting that the state of his health forbade his attendance on the interesting national ceremonies. The cabinet, excepting Mr. Seward, were present.

Senator Doolittle conducted the orator of the day to a seat at the table of the Clerk of the House. When the Senators, the President and his Cabinet, and the Supreme Court entered the Hall, those on the floor rose to their feet and stood until the former were all seated.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the Senate pro tem., called the two houses to order, and then said: No ordinary occasion could have convened this august assembly. For four years the storm of civil war raged fiercely over our country. The blood of the best and bravest of her sons had been freely shed to preserve her name and place among the nations of the earth. In April last, the dark clouds which had so long hung heavily and gloomily over our heads, were all dispersed, and the light of peace, more welcome than the vernal sunshine, gladdened the eyes and the hearts of our people, and sounds and songs of joy and triumph resounded through our land, and the hearts of the devout rejoiced in orisons and thanksgiving to the God of battle and of nations. The most wicked and formidable rebellion ever known had been effectually crushed and our country was saved. In the midst of abounding joys, the lightning flashed the fearful tidings that the chief magistrate, our beloved President, loved and honored as few men were, so honest, so faithful to duty, had been foully murdered—had fallen by the bullet of an assassin. All hearts were stricken with horror. The transition from extreme joy to profound sorrow was never more sad and universal. Had it been possible for a stranger, ignorant of the truth, to have looked over the land he would have supposed that there was some visitation of the Almighty. The whole nation wept for him. This day, the birthday of him whom we mourn, has properly been set aside for the purpose of doing him honor. An eminent citizen, distinguished by his labors and services in high responsible public positions at home and abroad, and who has instructed the present age in the history of his country, and done much to transmit the fame and renown of that country to future ages, Mr. George Bancroft, will now deliver an address. (Applause.)

Mr. Bancroft, who was sitting before Senator Foote on one side and Representative Washburne, of Illinois on the other, delivered his address.

[We give Mr. Bancroft's address complete on our third page.]

The orator was frequently interrupted by applause, especially in those parts relating to Great Britain. Those parts of the address referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, and the utterances of President Lincoln in favor of the freedmen, were received with earnest responses by the vast assembly, as was also the clause referring to the sound friendship of Russia, and the act of China in closing her ports against the war-ships and privateers of the seditious.

Mr. Stoeckel, the Russian Minister, was evidently pleased by the compliment to his own Government. The other foreign ministers preserved an appearance of stern gravity. The allusion to Mr. Lincoln's wish, only three days before his death, that the elective franchise were conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men, and on those who served in our cause as soldiers, but should be done by the States themselves, and that he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition, was greeted with applause, as was, also, the remark that the appointing of the head of the armies followed the manifest preference of Congress. Many eyes were at this point directed toward Gen. Grant.

On the conclusion of the oration, which occupied more than two hours and a half in delivery, there was a spontaneous outburst of applause, clapping of hands and the waving hats and handkerchiefs. Every sentence of it seemed to find a prompt response in the auditory. Mr. Bancroft was soon surrounded by a large number of distinguished persons, and received their congratulations. The ceremonies were closed by a brief prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray, the Chaplain of the Senate, who pronounced the benediction. The company withdrew, and the Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution which was unanimously adopted, tendering the thanks of Congress to Hon. George Bancroft, for the appropriate address delivered by him on the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, and requesting him to furnish a copy of the same for publication. The Chairman of the Joint Committee ou the memorial were directed to communicate to Mr. Bancroft the foregoing resolution, and receive an answer, and present the same to both branches of Congress.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate, after returning to their chamber, unanimously passed a resolution, on motion of Mr. Foote, that ten thousand copies of the memorial address on the life and character of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the request of both Houses of Congress to-day, by Hon. Geo. Bancroft, be printed, for the use of the Senate.

The Senate also unanimously passed the concurrent resolution of the House above mentioned with reference to the same subject. Senator Foote and Representative Washburne, the Chairman of the Joint Committee, will therefore wait upon Mr. Bancroft for the purpose indicated.

The Alleged Selling of Freedmen in Cuba—Regulations Respecting the Admission of Colored Persons to that Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The attention of M. Tassora, minister from Spain has been arrested by statements in the press and congressional details that freedmen are captured and conveyed to Cuba, and there sold as slaves. Mr. Tassora gives the regulations of the Island of Cuba concerning colored persons there, and affirms that they have in all instances been carried into effect. No complaint has been made to the State Department of any sale or seduction of colored persons from the United States into slavery, and in the only instance brought to the knowledge of this government, where such persons have been brought or introduced there by Americans, they have been promptly delivered up and sent back to their homes.

The following is a translation of the instructions regulating the formalities in respect to the arrival, movements and departures of people of color coming from abroad to the island and published on the 1st of April, 1849: "The individual of color, free or slave, who may arrive, coming from a foreign country, shall be immediately placed in safe keeping, and with precautions that may be suitable until he is taken abroad again, and if the house to whom he is consigned gives security for the payment of $1,000, in the case of his staying on the vessel, he may live on board, but that security shall not be cancelled until the re-exportation is verified by the report of the Captain of the port."

The 19th Veteran Volunteers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The 19th Regiment Veteran Volunteers left Savannah for New York on Saturday last, and are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mustering Out Hancock's Corps Daily.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. Osburne Not Murdered.

BUTLER'S MILL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

Jeff Davis' Private Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The soldiers of Gen. Hancock's corps are being mustered out daily, as the period of their year's enlistment expires, and by the first of May, of what now constitutes its regiments, there will be barely enough left to organize a company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, of which Governor Smith, of Vermont, is President is organizing for a vigorous prosecution of their work. They hope to secure the same favorable legislation that has been extended to the great Central Route Company.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Osburn, formerly of the 4th Illinois Cavalry, and now located in Mississippi, has written a letter contradicting the report that he was a short time ago murdered by southerners. The General says that Mississippi is safe to law and order and to the Union, and that the residents are as loyal as those of any other country of the same size in the north.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: B. F. Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable mill property on the James river, near Richmond, intending to erect extensive cotton factories. The Cox farm, containing twenty-eight hundred acres, through which runs the Dutch Gap canal, has been offered to Mr. Butler, and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operators will settle upon it.

Jeff. Davis' private secretary, confined in Fort Delaware, has been allowed the freedom of that institution.

Mercer's Female Emigration Scheme.

THE MATTER SEVERELY CONDEMNED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The *Herald's* San Francisco correspondent states that the scheme of Mr. Asa S. Mercer, to transport the widows and orphan daughters of soldiers from the Eastern to the Pacific States, with the proposed object of procuring them homes and employment, and which he has lately carried into effect by taking from this city, on the steamer Continental, a number of lady emigrants, receives severe condemnation in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The expedition is pronounced worse than ill-advised and fanatical, as the husband market and the market for labor suited for these females is said to be no better there than here. A proposition was recently made in the Washington Legislature, to appropriate three thousand dollars for their benefit, but it was defeated.

General Weitzel's Vindication of Himself—Pittsburgh Fenian Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The reply of General Weitzel to the protest of the Matamoras merchants and consuls, is published. General Weitzel characterizes the protest as one of the most remarkable documents he has ever seen. He states that all the firms whose names are affixed to it, were busily engaged, during the rebellion, in supplying the Southern rebels with arms, ammunition, clothing, and everything else they wanted, for proof of which, he has captured rebel official documents.

Gen. Weitzel says he has become disgusted with the duplicity, deceitfulness and rascality which his investigations have developed, and while admitting that the border republicans of Mexico have derived moral support from the presence of our troops on the frontiers, he challenges the production of evidence to prove that he and his officers have not observed the required neutrality and that he has not used every possible exertion to bring to punishment any of his men who may have taken part in the Bagdad raid.

The Fenians are preparing to send large delegations to the Pittsburgh Convention. The O'Mahoney branch is said to be receiving funds daily from members of the order.

Discharge of Coles the Lake Erie Pirate—Incendiaries Arrested.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—James R. Coles, the alleged Lake Lake Erie steamer incendiary, was this morning brought before Judge Gilbert on a writ of habeas corpus. The government made no return to the writ, and by order of the court Coles was discharged.

Two seamen, named Sheas and Welsh, were arrested this morning for an alleged attempt to fire the steamship Moricke on her way from Charleston to this port, the object being to plunder.

Union Man Elected President of Texas State Convention—Railroad Sold.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—Hon. Mr. Throckmorton was elected on the 9th inst., President of the Texas State Convention. He was a strenuous opponent of secession, and is highly respected in Texas for his character and talents.

The Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad was recently auctioneered off for fifty thousand dollars to Mr. Ludeling.

Railroad Embezzlement—Spurious Tickets.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Concord, New Hampshire, reports much excitement among the directors and stockholders of the Concord Railroad Corporation, caused by developments said to implicate passengers, conductors and other parties, with embezzlement and the issuing of spurious railroad tickets. Property to the amount of $300,000, belonging to the alleged defaulters, has been attached, and legal proceedings instituted.

Breveted for Meritorious Services.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ullman has been breveted Major General for meritorious services.

Col. Sam B. Jones has been breveted Brigadier General for meritorious services. He commanded one of the colored regiments of Maj. Gen. Ullman's Division.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE SHOE BUSINESS.—A Westboro' correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* says: "It looks just now as though there were dull times ahead for those who owe their bread and butter to the boot and shoe trade. Manufacturers here, who ten days ago were preparing to 'spread,' have suddenly collapsed, and the prices of work as well as of goods have a downward look. On the contrary the straw business is brisk, and evidently *pays.*"

A HEAVY defalcation has been brought to light in the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer in San Francisco, committed early in January, by William Macy, cashier in the office. So far as discovered the defalcation amounts to about $80,000, of which $9,000 is in currency and the balance in gold. The defaulter has absconded to parts unknown.

ANOTHER case of suffocation by the escape of gas has occurred in Chicago. G. G. Harding, a member of the 147th Indiana Infantry, who was recently mustered out of service in Texas, was suffocated on Saturday by gas in a room which he was occupying in the Briggs House, and a comrade named W. F. Tewksbury barely escaped death, being discovered just in time.

DURING the late intense cold weather, an insane man, living in the St. John suburbs, Quebec, left his house in the morning to attend mass, and returned home, being the whole time with naked feet. When he returned, his wife thought he had on heavy boots, from the peculiar noise his hard frozen feet produced on the floor. The limbs will probably have to be amputated.

ON Thursday night last, about midnight, the old O'Donald distillery, in New Bethlehem was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was burned to the ground with its contents. The loss is from $1,200 to $1,500, covered by insurance. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* of January 25th says: "The military authorities stopped Sheriff Shannon yesterday from carrying out the sentence of the negroes in jail for petty larceny. An order was also served on the Sheriff prohibiting punishment by flogging and tying up the thumbs."

SOUTHERN booksellers make it "a point of honor" not to receive or sell either Harper's Magazine or Harper's Weekly, on account of the "bitterness toward the south" displayed in the biographies of loyal generals in the former publication, and in the caricatures in the latter.

THE Buffalo *Express* says that the Directors of the New York Central Railroad have resolved that the sleeping car company shall hereafter pay 40 per cent. of their gross earnings to the railroad for the transportation and privileges which heretofore they have enjoyed free of cost.

THE last dodge resorted to by sharpers is that of traveling through towns collecting jewelry to clean and repair. When watches or rings are entrusted to their hands they disappear with their ill-gotten goods.

A MR. DODD, of Warren, Ill., resolved to starve himself to death, and for nine days abstained from food and drink. He took a little rice-water daily after that, but had become too weak to rally, and died on the thirteenth day.

THE result of the special elections held in several counties of Kentucky on Saturday, to fill vacancies in the Legislature, caused by the illegal and tyranical acts of the Democratic majority, is claimed as a Democratic triumph.

A DISPATCH, published a few days since, stated the loss by the fire at the corner of Main and Poplar streets, on Tuesday night, at $200,000. Later advices materially reduce this estimate. The total loss will not exceed $75,000.

THE Louisiana Legislature, a few days since, passed a resolution by a nearly unanimous vote, inviting the ex-rebel General Hood to a seat on the floor of the House. The invitation was not extended to Generals Sheridan and Canby.

A PROMISING son of United States Senator Trumbull was instantly killed, on Saturday, at the Chicago stock-yards. An accident occurred to a locomotive on which he was riding, by which he was crushed to death.

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THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $1,500,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.

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All work at reasonable rates. mh6:1y

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
North East corner of Third and Market Streets,
ja31 PITTSBURGH

LEGAL.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas. No. 585, Oct. Term, 1862. Wm. P. Baum, Administrator *de bonis non* of Thos. Wallace, deceased, vs. The Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road Company. January 27, 1866. First account of R. McLain, Sequestrator, filed, and thereupon the Court direct the Prothonotary to give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, by publication at least once a week for three weeks in the GAZETTE and LEGAL JOURNAL, and that said account will be allowed by the Court unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the 5th day of March, 1866. FROM THE RECORD.
fe12:1awd3w JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in City of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 24th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a LOT OF GROUND in the City of Pittsburgh, on the corner Logan and Decatur streets, being forty feet front on Decatur street by fifty-four feet deep, and having thereon erected a three story Brick Dwelling; also, a two story Frame Dwelling House; both fronting on Logan street.
TERMS—Cash, the purchaser to pay for all papers and stamps. Possession to be given April 1st, 1866.
T. B. MURPHY,
ja31 1awd4w Adm'r of Henry Murphy, dec'd.

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an entirely new and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail; also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing twenty-five cents and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON Drawer 24, Detroit, Michigan ja11-1md&2mwF

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now replete for furnishing ladies visiting the park with Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The Saloon it reserved exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges the same as at any other first-class Restaurant.
A still larger supply of Skates will be found at the Skate Room. ja31-1wd

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
[illegible]

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS..........T. ROENICK.
FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hands every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds, Mattrasses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for fitting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc.
e1 ROBERTS & ROENICK

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks BONDS and REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St. (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds.
Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. ja13

PLUMBING, &c.

WOOD PUMPS;
ALL KINDS OF
IRON PUMPS,
HYDRANTS,
Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,
LEAD PIPE,
BATH TUBS SINKS, WATER CLOSETS
WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,
Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's
CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ALSO
BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to.
ja12codm&deow6m

PITTSBURGH LEAD PIPE
AND
SHEET LEAD WORKS.
We are now manufacturing a SUPERIOR article of
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD.
We keep on hand and will make to order any length, size or thickness required, at the
Lowest Market Rates.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
fe3 187 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of
GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,
SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,
Constantly on hand and made to order.
TATE & SEVILLE,
No. 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh
mh11:2wdly

T. T. EWENS..........WM. ONGDEN
PLUMBING, GAS AND
STEAM FITTING.
HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,
SHEET LEAD,
SHEET ZINC
LEAD PIPES,
SINKS,
BASINS
WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS,
EWENS & CO.,
(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)
No. 165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja3:17teod

T. T. EWENS..........WM. LONGDON
GAS FITTING,
PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING,
SMOKE BELLS,
Portables & Cigar Lighters.
EWENS & CO.,
(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)
a3:17teod No. 165 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. T. EWENS..........WM. LONGDEN
STEAM FITTING,
Plumbing and Gas Fitting.
FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.
IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
EWENS & CO.,
Successor to Addy & Ewens,)
165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

COFFINS! COFFINS!
METALLIC! METALLIC
MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY!
UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,
Office, No. 134 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring, laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper Interment, promptly attended to.
A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de1:tf

ALEX. AIKEN,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

RICHARD HOWARD..........ROLAND WHITE
HOWARD & WHITE,
Undertakers,
Sin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable
corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.
Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY, MANUFACTURING AND BUILDING SITES ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12th, 13th and 14th, as hereinafter described.

On MONDAY, February 12th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., on Penn street, 5th ward, one LOT, having a front of 30 feet, extending back 100 feet to Mulberry alley, on which is erected a two storied building, being stores Nos. 535 & 537, nearly opposite Market House.

Also, on same day, at 3 P. M., those two very desirable LOTS, situated on corner of Smithfield street and Strawberry alley, having each a front of 20 feet on Smithfield street, extending back 60 feet, on which is erected two 3 story Brick Buildings, having each a good store room, with parlor, dining room and kitchen and seven chambers, with gas and water, at present occupied by James Montooth, Esq., being Nos. 175 and 177.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 13th, at 10 A. M., adjoining 8th ward school house, one LOT, having a front of 22 feet on Forbes street, extending back 101 feet 9 inches to a 20 foot alley.

Also, on same day, at 11½ A. M., situated on Ross street, beginning 40 feet from the north-east corner of Second street, having a front of 20 feet on Ross street, extending back 69 feet to a 3 foot alley, on which is erected a good Brick Stable.

Also, on same day, at 3 P. M., in Birmingham, situate on corner of Grosvenor and Carson streets, having a front on Carson st. of 66 feet, extending back 70 feet, which will be divided as follows: Lot on corner having a front of 22 feet, extending back 67 feet to a 3 foot alley; the adjoining two lots having a front of 44 feet, extending back 70 feet—on said double lot there are three substantial buildings—one store and two dwelling houses.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14th, at 2 P. M., in Pitt township, one mile from city line, adjacent to Copper Works, the very desirable Homestead Property, containing 17 acres, which has been subdivided as follows: 30 Lots on the north side of railroad, each having a front thereon of 25 feet, varying in depth from 157 to 168 feet. Lots 1 and 2 have erected thereon three two story frame dwellings. These are certainly the most desirable lots now in the market, being of very easy access to the city, having the advantage of street railway to Soho Bridge.

Also, MANUFACTURING SITES AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES, on the south side of Connellsville Railroad, 12 Lots, containing about 1 acre each, which will be sold to suit purchasers. These lots have a river front of 1,200 feet, and is considered the best mooring on the river. For manufacturing sites there could not be a more desirable location. The railroad being on a level with the property, switches and sidings could be constructed with comparative little expense and no inconvenience to the public highway. On one of the above valuable lots is erected a commodious and substantial built 2 story brick dwelling house, containing 13 rooms. The particular attention of capitalists and others is directed to this large sale of valuable property, it being for the purpose of closing the estate of the late Robert Palmer, deceased. Terms at sale.
fe7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. ja27:2wd&wT H. M. MURRY, Cash'r.

OIL WORKS.

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
JOHN WATT, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Sec'y and Treas'r.
WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE
BURNING OIL.
Brand—"Lucifer."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.
DIRECTORS—John Watt, Robert Lea, Geo. Black, C. B. Herron, C. L. Caldwell, H. H. Collins, J. W. Porter, Robt. Wallace, D. W. C. Carroll.
ja12:6md

STANDARD
Petroleum Refinery.
CLARK & SUMNER.
Works and Office, Collins Township
OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET.

These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.
Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de10:1y

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.
We are constructing, and will keep on hand, perior style of
OIL ENGINES
WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.
We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.
fe23 MACKINTOSH HEMPHILL & CO.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL
Constantly on hand and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 WOOD STREET.

JAMES WILKINS,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh
Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Petroleum and its products. Consignment respectfully solicited. Postoffice Box 142. mh3:1y

J. BENN,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant
And dealer in Oils. Illuminating, Lubricating, Crude Petroleum Oils, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6m

T. J. WARING..........HENRY M. KING
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
And Dealers in Refining Material
oc21:1y No. 33 MARKET ST. Pittsburgh.

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF
PHENIX WAREHOUSING COMPANY,
Foot of Baltic and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Storage for Refined Petroleum,
In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars.
Office, No. 95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
oc3:1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENT'S CALF BOOTS.
A LARGE STOCK OF MEN'S WEAR
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' POLISH BOOTS.
An elegant assortment of
Balmorals, Gaiters, Over-Shoes, &c.
MISSES' BALMORALS.
All styles of
Calf, Grain, Morocco, and Kid
BOOTS & SHOES.
Boys Boots and Balmorals.
Calf, Kip and Grain Leather,
Sewed, Nailed and Pegged.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
And a full and complete stock of Goods at LOW PRICES, at
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM.
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
fe5:d&wT

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday, the 15th inst.
AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.
Their entire stock has been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.
Remember the Number,
61 Market Street,
Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.
ja13

REDUCTION IN
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,
POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS.
We are determined to close out our stock of WINTER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES to make room for
SPRING GOODS.
CALL EARLY AT
J. H. BORELAND'S,
98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.
fe10

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT COST! AT COST!!
At 92 Federal Street.
I am now closing out my entire stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals, Polish Boots, &c.,
AT COST,
To make room for Spring Stock. Great Bargains may be expected.
W. K. McCLINTOCK.
fe7 92 Federal street, Allegheny.

SOILED BOOTS.
We have now on hands a lot of MEN'S, BOYS' YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, somewhat soiled which we will close out
REGARDLESS OF COST.
J. W. Carnahan & Co.,
fe10 No. 83 Market street.

LADIES', GENTS',
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.
Prices to suit everybody. au18

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
WILL BUY
PYRITES,
OR,
Sulphuret of Iron
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,
Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way
de16:3md&w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ALEX. M'BANE..........J. B. ANJER
M'BANE & ANJER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE, Second street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh. ap11:1y

THOS. POTTER.....JOHN AIKEN.....S. A. SHEPPARD
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD Commission Merchants, and dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes and produce generally. No. 309 LIBERTY STREET, opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, Produce and Commission Merchant, Warehouse No. 264 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

CLOUGH & CO., Successors to C. L. CROSBY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in WESTERN PRODUCE, No. 168 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.
Cash advances made on consignments.
ja18:1w3t

ROBT. KNOX..........ANDREW KNOX.
R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City.
ja17:1ym

WILKINS LINHART,
(Successor to Mackeown & Linhart)
Dealer in Flour and Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants No. 291 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe1:1y

R. H. JACK.
GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND.
au6:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 113 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

W. CULP..........OTIS SHEPARD
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally. oc6:1y

WM. P. BECK..........THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy18

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 141 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

D. REITER..........J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se13:1y

GEORGE S. HEAD..........GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap3:1y

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:1y

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain. No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17:1y

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

J. S. LIGGETT..........JOHN LINDSAY
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 barrels per day. sp2

ROBERT DALZELL..........A. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT..........JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ju25

HENRY LAMBERT..JOHN SHIPTON..A. C. WALLACE
LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers No. 3, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja16

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers Produce, No. 80 Water street and 65 Front street Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUPE..........L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. REYMER.....J. S. REYMER.....WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy22:1y

DAVID M. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 1 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. fe2:1y

FOUNDRIES.

THE
FORT PITT FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS
MANUFACTURERS OF
HEAVY ORDNANCE,
AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.
Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.
REPAIRS attended to promptly.
As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.
Attention is called to our NEW FLY WHEEL PATTERN and increased facilities for fitting up the same. no2:lyd

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON..........JOHN M. RICKETSON
A. GARRISON & CO.
(Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,)
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
Manufacturers of Chilled Rollers of all sizes, for Iron, Steel, Brass, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold, Straw Boards, Paper and India-Rubber Works; also, Rolling Mill Castings of all descriptions, Bark Mills, Patent Double Grinder, with a variety of other patterns, always on hand, and fitted to order on short notice and favorable terms. Office and Warehouse, 119 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe3:1y

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY
ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.
A. BRADLEY & CO.
Manufacture every variety of
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street. a4:1yM

COOKING STOVES
Parlor and Heating Stoves.
Grates, Fronts, Fenders, &c,
Also, all kinds of HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS,
No. 301 Liberty Street.
ALLEN, McKEE & CO.

PENN
Machine Works and Foundry
H. Wightman,
ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, Lacock street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City, Pa. Manufacturer of Wightman's PATENT PORTABLE OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE Shafting, Pulleys, &c.
Repairing of all kinds attended to fe1:1y

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 10th of January, 1866, it was resolved to hold an Annual Exhibition this year, on the 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and appointed a committee to receive proposals from towns or societies of the State, offering inducements for holding it at the different points which their propositions will designate. Said committee are Messrs. AMOS E. KAPP, Northumberland; WM. BISSEL, Pittsburgh; JOHN H. ZIEGLER, Harrisburg; DANIEL G. DRIESBACH, Beach Haven; JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Harrisburg; A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Norristown and the undersigned, at Harrisburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee, on the 20th day of March next, until which time competition for location is invited.
e3:3teod A. BOYD HAMILTON.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR $3,000—A neat well built Dwelling House, nearly new and in good order, pleasantly situate on Franklin street, Allegheny City, about two squares from Passenger Railway, with lot of ground 18 feet front by 121 deep to an alley; hall, four rooms [illegible] Possession [illegible]
c2 S. CUT[illegible] & SONS, 51 Market st.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
Single copies..........$1 50
In Clubs of five..........1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards..........1 15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EXTRA!
5,000 MEN WANTED!
AND THE
Same Number of Ladies!
JOHNNY PITTOCK'S WIFE SAYS

Mrs. McClellan told her that she heard Sam Grub's wife say that John Harris' wife told her that Granny Smith heard that it was no doubt the widow Baker said that Capt. Wood's wife thought that Colonel Lane's wife believed that old Mrs. Lane reckoned positively that Peter Dunbany's wife had told Nell Cusendger that her aunt had declard to the world that it was generally believed that Mother Parker had said in plain terms that she heard Betsy Cook say that her sister Polly had said that it was well known in PITTSBURGH, that

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
No. 60 Fifth Street,
WAS THE
Cheapest, Best and Most Reliable
BOOT AND SHOE STORE
In the World!
Under the Opera House.
fe19

CLOTHING.

$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS!
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
WORTH
WORTH
OF
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Opera House.
j1a

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

VALENTINES!
Valentines!
Valentines!
Valentines!
JOHN P. HUNT & CO.,
No. 59 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall,
Have an immense stock, which they offer at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES
To the Trade and the Public.
fe3

LATE BOOKS.
MAN AND THE GOSPEL;
A CONCISE DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE;
FOUR YEARS IN THE OLD WORLD;
THE VICARIOUS SACRIFICE;
HISTORY OF RATIONALISM;
CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.
For sale by J. L. READ,
fe9 No. 78 Fourth street.

MANUFACTURERS.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.
MODES, RYRIE & CO.,
Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASSWARE, Druggists' Ware, Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c. Warehouse—No. 144 WATER STREET between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Penna.
We warrant our Wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the Mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to private moulds. au3:1y

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Office, 15 Market St.,
27 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOS. F. COLLINS..........OMER WRIGHT
COLLINS & WRIGHT, Brittania Brass and Sheet Metal Workers, Brittania Castors, Carbon and Lard Oil Burners, and all different styles of Brittania used by Glass Manufacturers. Orders promptly filled. No. 139 SECOND STREET Pittsburgh, Penna. oc7:1y.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.
Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER..........ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 434 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

FURNITURE,
AND
CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,
Manufactured and for sale,
Wholesale or Retail.
JAMES W. WOODWELL,
NOS. 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,
Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and
S0 NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.—All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first
3 Years Service,
And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government or Local Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to
T. WALTER DAY,
Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,
No. 103 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. ja18

W. J. PATTERSON..........Notary Public
HALL PATTERSON..........Attorney at Law
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK AND EXTRA PAY, PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED

OIL CLOTHS, of all kinds, styles and widths, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Oil Cloth Depot, Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by
ja29 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent for the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. L. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies. 94 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET and WATER STREETS.

BOOKS.

KEY TO LOVE: OR, DR. S. M[illegible] LANE'S CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS. [illegible] Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains [illegible] secrets worth keeping. Price, 25 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or [illegible] PERSONS. Every lady should have [illegible] of either or both [illegible] Agents [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* announces the death of Joseph Crele, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of January, after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. During the past year Mr. Crele obtained a world-wide notoriety through the newspapers, on account of his extreme longevity. He was born near the city of Detroit, in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

THE Marion County *Herald*, a journal of Tennessee, denounces common schools with great energy. "The direct tendency of common schools," says the *Herald*, "is to weaken the ties and lessen the influence of the family. What the South needs, then, is some wise system, which, while it teaches a reasonable amount of reading, writing, and ciphering, will preserve the moral integrity of her character. This system to be administered by men who are honored types of that character. We do not want free schools." It is needless to add that this journal is a great advocate of pardoning Jefferson Davis, and of immediately admitting the rebel States to a full share in the government of the Union.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: "We are assured by daily eye witnesses of the fact, that hogs having the 'hog cholera,' sheep afflicted with the disgusting disease known as the 'scab,' and diseased beef cattle are sold in large numbers at the Union Stock Yard in this city, for Chicago home consumption. We are assured that hundreds of 'cholera hogs' and scores of diseased sheep and cattle are purchased every week at these yards by our city dealers, because of their cheapness of price, and are slaughtered and exposed for sale in the beef market on Kinzie street, where nearly all our city butchers are supplied with fresh pork, beef and mutton that is furnished to our citizens."

AN aggrieved husband, his wife, and the disturber of his peace, recently made an agreement at Cincinnati, and this was the husband's part of it:

I, John Fly, before Almighty God, and by these presents, do relinquish all claims to my wife that was (Fanny Fly) for the sum of five hundred dollars. I do further promise that I will never molest or seek to regain possession of said Fanny Fly during my natural life; that I will never employ others to molest or seek to regain her, and that I relinquish all claim, title or possession I ever had in said Fanny Fly. I subscribe to this of my own free will, and am of sane mind. JOHN FLY.

THE draft for five thousand dollars, of which a merchant of Indianapolis was robbed on Fourth street a couple of nights since, has been recovered. It was presented at the banking house of Tucker & Co., corner Fourth and Walnut streets, by two soldiers of the 2d Infantry. They received it from another soldier, who states that he found it in the road near Oakland. The draft was immediately recognized by Tucker & Co. as the missing one, and it was delivered to the Chief of Police, who is making every endeavor to trace out the man who committed the robbery.—*Louisville Jour.*

A "DEAR" LITTLE SLIPPER.—The latest New York fashionable sensation is the simulated slipper, which has been the Parisian sensation for at least a month. It is a gaiter, made after the old prunella pattern, but instead of prunella, it is woven silk—stocking pattern—and is beautifully worked in white and colored floss. The foxes of the gaiter is white kid, with real lace rosettes, with silver aigrettes in the centre, and high Louis XIV. heels. It is laced up at the side; otherwise it looks like a beautifully fitting kip slipper and silk stocking.

THE new census of Iowa shows a total poulation of 721,123, including 3,607 people of color. The blind number 259, deaf and dumb 376, insane 613. The total number of dwelling houses in the State is 114,351. The number of acres of land enclosed is 5,327,063. Number of miles of railroad finished, 794. Value of agricultural implements and machinery, $7,707,027; value of manufactures, $7,100,665.

MANUFACTURING PROFITS.—The Hartford (Ct.) *Times* states that the Thread Works at Willimantic, owned chiefly by Hartford capitalists, are the most extensive in the country, and says that their new mill, four hundred feet long, five stories high and built of granite, costly as it is, was built of the company's profits of over three hundred per cent. without disturbing their capital, which is now a million of dollars.

DEATH OF JUDGE GRIER'S SON.—Judge Grier has received the sad intelligence of the death of his only son, Dr. Grier, who was a surgeon in the army. Dr. Grier was one of the passengers on the ill fated steamboat Miami, which blew up at Vicksburg on the 28th of last month. The Judge has returned to his family in Philadelphia in great affliction.

A LETTER has been received in Petersburg, Va., from a gentleman in Mexico, who announces the arrival in that country of Gen. Early. He rode on horseback in disguise from Lynchburg to Galveston, Texas, and thence took ship to Havana, was wrecked, finally reached that city, and after a short stay sailed for Mexico.

NEBRASKA wants to become a State. Her Territorial Legislature has formed a Constitution preparatory to application to Congress to be admitted into the Union as a State. It is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the Territory, June 2d, when an election will also be held for State officers.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* quotes Mr. Seward as having made the comprehensive observation to a gentleman, who asked him how far he intended to permit the Fenian foolery to go: "The most valuable lesson taught us by England during the war, was how to preserve strict neutrality."

A NEW YORK letter writer says that not less than twenty of the New England women who were seduced from their homes by the emigration scheme of Mercer, and then left behind by him, have been driven by poverty to a life of shame, and are now inmates of New York brothels.

THE London *Sunday Gazette* says: "We understand that the Queen has offered to Lady Palmerston a peerage in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Hon. Mr. Cooper. Lady Palmerston declined it, desiring no change in her position."

THERE are 80,000 people in Tennessee who can neither read nor write. The Memphis *Bulletin* thinks it would be well to imitate New England and teach them, rather than to abuse the Yankees and still leave these unfortunates in ignorance.

THE proprietor of the *Missouri Republican* having promised to make a satisfactory retraction of the calumnious matter that appeared in that paper regarding Mr. A. T. Stewart, the suit commenced against him has been discontinued.

THE Urbana *Gazette* says a young gentleman named Henry Eichoitz, a son of Mr. John Eichoitz, who resides near Kingston, was murdered recently at Springfield, Ill. He had a sum of money about him, which tempted the murderers.

THE Kansas Senate has passed a bill donating the 500,000 acres granted the State by Congress for internal improvements to the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road, the Northern Tier Road, and Border Tier Road.

THE pork packing season at Louisville has closed, upon the following footings: Louisville, 76,642 hogs slaughtered; New Albany, 8,000; Jeffersonville, 7,133; total for the three cities, 91,255.

BASIL DUKE, who furnished the rebel marauder John Morgan with brains, is in Cincinnati engaged in the produce and commission business.

EX-GOV. GRAHAM, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, is out in a letter favoring negro evidence.

Gen. Geary on Protection.

To the Editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph:

As I am constantly in receipt of many letters, asking substantially the same question, namely: Whether I am in favor of a protective tariff, I desire to avail myself of your widely circulated journal for the purpose of briefly expressing my opinion upon this subject.

I am in favor of the encouragement of Home Industry, and of extending such protection to American manufactures as will make us entirely independent of any foreign country. Our true policy should be to supply our wants, so far as we can, from our own resources, thus giving remunerative employment to our own people, instead of reducing their wages, by compelling them to attempt to compete with the ill-paid labor of Europe. By means of a protective tariff we develop the resources of our country, increase the value of property, open up new sources of wealth, multiply the pursuits of industry, create a good market for all kinds of agricultural products; in a word, we set in motion a system which, while it benefits *all classes* of community, does no injury to any. Nature has been lavish of her gifts to us. She has given us mountains of iron, inexhaustible fields of coal, a bounteous supply of the precious metals, while our soil and climate are capable of producing almost every variety found in the vegetable kingdom. American genius and enterprise have given to the world most of these grand inventions in machinery, through whose agency the world has been revolutionized.

It would seem that we possess all of the elements to make us a great and independent nation. To ignore the existence of these great natural advantages, is to be blind to our own interests; to fail to improve them, and to profit by them, is to pursue a suicidal policy. The interest on a portion of our national debt must be paid in coin. Is it wise to deplete the country of all the specie it produces annually, and to cut off the fountain which supplies us with an hundred millions of revenue? To attempt this policy is to render ourselves unable to pay the interest upon the public debt, and which, in the end, would compel us to resort to repudiation. The man who expends three times as much as he earns, will soon be reduced to beggary. Nations cannot escape disaster unless they conduct their affairs upon the basis of sound practical wisdom.

To sum up this great question, in brief, I think that protection to every branch of our industry is imperatively demanded and ought to be advocated by every true friend of our country. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

Terrible Retribution—Seven Horse-thieves Shot and Killed by the Citizens of Saltillo, Mississippi.

We have often called attention to the fact that on the outskirts of the city there existed an organized band of horse-thieves, whose wholesale depredations in this line have been long and sorely felt by many of our citizens. It seems that for some time the stock which was stolen from this section of the country was generally taken to Tishomingo and Itawamba counties, Mississippi, and there disposed of at about half its real value. After thus disposing of the stock, and while on their return to this city, their admiration for horseflesh being so great, and their regards for the seventh commandment so small, that all horses within their reach were gobbled and taken to this city, where they were, as in North Mississippi, sold at about half price. This system of stealing has, undoubtedly, been carried on for some time, and would still be carried on but for the citizens of Saltillo, who, gaining an inkling of the matter, set detectives on their track, and readily ferreted out their entire system of plundering. A week ago last Friday, this gang, headed by one Bowling, who resides about three miles outside this city, on the Germantown plank road, entered the town of Saltillo, and were immediately arrested by the citizens, who, upon consultation, determined upon ridding the community of such ruffians, and in a short time thereafter, Bowling, with his six confederates, were ordered to be shot. This sentence was carried into immediate execution, and it resulted in thus expiating the folly of their manifold crimes. We were unable to learn the names of the others.—*Memphis Commercial*, *6th inst.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION

On the Life and Services of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was delivered yesterday in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, in presence of all the high dignitaries of the nation. It will be found entire in our colums this morning. Exact, concise, scholarly, it does full justice to the merits of the martyred President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

At the accession of MR. JOHNSON to the Presidency on the death of Mr. LINCOLN his ideas and feelings were in harmony with those of the masses of loyal men throughout the country. He spoke sternly of treason as the highest crime known to the laws, and maintained that it should be punished as such. He vigorously denounced the aristocracy of the Southern States, who originated the war, and imparted to the rebel side that peculiar savagery by which it was characterized. He offered to become the leader of the colored people, assured them of their elevation, and proclaimed that as a citizen of Tennessee he would give his vote and influence for their admission to the right of suffrage.

This frame of mind did not remain with him long. Men accustomed to scan political movements and tendencies, and to detect the assimilation of various elements for the accomplishment of specific purposes, soon saw that he had imbibed new ideas, was revolving and maturing plans altogether at variance with those of the party by which he was elected, and that while a conflict between him and Congress might be postponed, it could not be averted. There was difficulty, however, in convincing the multitude of loyal people that this calamity was before them. Occupied chiefly with their pirate pursuits, hoping for the best; they did not discern the small dark cloud that was rising above the horizon.

Besides, the President was cautious. He did not break away from his honorable engagements of a sudden. He slid along by degrees, offering specious reasons for the alteration apparent in his sentiments and purposes, and professing in general and ambiguous phases, his concurrence in the policy he had advocated and pursued throughout the war. Latterly he has practiced less and less concealment; till, at length, in his conversation with the Virginia delegation, he dropped the mask, avowed his hostility to the spirit and projects of the Republican majority in Congress, and announced his determination to put them down as completely as the rebels were put down at the South.

Whatever doubts may have rested on the minds of loyal men hitherto as to the sentiments and resolutions of the President, there is no place for them any longer. The President has deliberately shifted his ground, and taken his stand with the leaders of the rebellion. Henceforth he will, doubtless, act with them in accordance with the vigor and boldness which are conspicuous attributes in his organization. This fresh peril is thrown upon the country, and loyal men may as well look it squarely in the face, take the guage of its dimensions, calculate its probable consequences, and then adopt such measures as will enable them to acquit themselves of their responsibility to the present generation and to posterity.

It cannot have escaped observation that while the President has been gradually drawing off from the party by which he was elected to power, and engaging in his confidence and councils the rebel leaders of the South, and the Copperhead leaders of the North, a marked change has come over the tone of the Southern press. Not content with applauding the greatness and magnanimity of the President, and the wisdom and beneficence of his Policy, they have assumed a menacing attitude towards Congress, amounting, in repeated instances, to the highest audacity. They have gone so far as to advise the President to imitate the conduct of CROMWELL with the Long Parliament, and drive Congress out at the point of the bayonet.

Now, let any discriminating man, with these instigations fully in his mind, read the words of the President to the Virginia delegation, and he will be deeply impressed with the correspondence of thoughts. If this similarity was not designed, it is most unfortunate. If it was intended, then Congress and the loyal masses cannot too soon prepare for the worst. We do not allege that the President designs to resort to military or mob violence, either to suppress Congress or mould it to his purposes; but his language conveys a clear threat of coercion, and is susceptible of no other rational interpretation. He puts the men, whether in Congress or out, who do not coincide with his policy, in the same category as the rebels. He emphasizes the fact that the Southern rebels or disunionists have been put down, and declares that now the same must be done to those whom he denominates northern disunionists, that is, the loyal men who do not consent to his schemes for restoring the revolted States to their old positions as members of the Union. These words do not become a President. They suit only the lips of a Dictator. If under such a menace, either Congress or the loyal people can be made to succumb, they may as well prepare their necks for the yoke; for they will no longer be freemen or fit for freedom.

The President disclaims party obligations, and assumes what he holds to be the superior attitude of a patriot, lifted above all parties. This is the common dodge men who resolve to soil themselves by base betrayals of honor and duty. FILLMORE and TYLER both resorted to it; but it did not screen them from the contempt of every high-minded man in the nation. Even those who profited by their treachery, and with deceitful gestures and lying promises allured them on, discarded them the moment their ends were fully accomplished. So far in the history of Republic no President has been able to make either an honest or an honorable administration who has essayed to be independent of parties, or has sought to combine all parties in his support. Such attempts have uniformly been followed by the shameful expedient of subsidizing members of Congress and other leaders of opinion, by means of patronage, and have ended in universal execration. The reason is obvious. A free government, however its powers may be distributed, can exist only by means of parties. It breathes and has life and motion only through them. A human body can no more dispense with lungs than a free commonwealth with political parties, representing the different lines of thought and systems of measures which prevail. The party of the majority necessarily has the control, and ought to have it. When a President scoffs at parties, and especially at the party by which he was elected, there are but two lights in which to view him; that of a man corrupted by the ambition to become a Dictator; or of a man designing to repudiate his friends and go over to his enemies.

But, the President sharply says he claims the right to differ from the Union party. Does it not occur to him that the Union party has an equal right to differ from him? That party contains hundreds and thousands of men more eminent for understanding and culture than he. It has sustained the government through all the perils of the last five years; and is not likely now to give up its convictions in deference to the will of one man, no matter how conspicuous he may be for high official station. He may rest assured that that party will be true to its convictions, and that those who do not side with it will be counted among its enemies.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Some years ago a commission was appointed by the British Parliament to investigate and report upon the character of the native traders on the coast of China for truthfulness and integrity. Scores of sea captains, factors and commercial adventurers were examined, and the uniform testimony was that the Chinese were actuated by quite as nice a sense of veracity and honesty as Englishmen.

DR. RENNIE, connected with the British embassy at Pekin, has recently published a book recounting his observations and experiences. He says:

"I have left the country with the conviction that the Chinese nation, as a whole, is a much less vicious one than—as a consequence of opinions formed from a limited and unfair field of observation—it has become customary to represent it; further, that the lower orders of the people, generally, are better conducted, more sober and industrious, and, taken altogether, intellectually superior to the corresponding classes of our own countrymen."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The enigmatical utterance of the French Emperor, in his late speech to the Corps Legislatif, relative to the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico, experiences contradictory interpretations by leading journals of this country. Such of them as judge only by the words pronounced, see no assurance of the withdrawal of the French troops; while others, professing to have the advantage of a semi-official explication, find the most acceptable and definite promises. Between these irreconcilable interpretations the reader can either take his choice, or wait the exposition of events.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ORDER prohibiting emigration from New Orleans to Mexico or South America, extorts a wail of anguish from the Montgomery *Mail*. It exclaims:

"Will not President Johnson let us go, if we desire to do so? We will borrow no ear-rings and jewelry like the children of Israel; and we will not even ask for a return of our own. We have labored faithfully for a Government which remembers not George Washington—and have been taxed sorely. Will the President not let us go?—out of the land of iniquity and the house of bondage. Our fields are desolated! Our cattle and stock are being killed and eaten up by a murrain of niggers and soldiers! The lice have covered the land! Our first born lies dead in every house! May we not go out! We will leave behind us our jewelry, or maid servants and man servants, our oxen and our asses, and all that we have, provided we can have the benefit of that cloud by day and that pillar of fire by night, to separate hope for the future from the memories of the past!"

THE New York *World*, which exerted all its powers of fascination in tempting the President to betray the party by which he was elected, and the principles he is honorably bound to support, now turns sharply about, and admonishes democrats not to make any entangling alliances, not to accept offices from the present administration, but to wait patiently for that full restoration to control which will be likely to come when all the States again participate in a Presidential election.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—C. C. STANBAROER is the representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, and is for General GEARY.

WAYNE COUNTY.—A resolution, instructing the republican delegates to support General GEARY, was rejected.

THE Dubuque *Herald* lately charged Gov. Stone, of Iowa, with having defaulted to the amount of $29,000. An official exhibit shows the charge to be entirely groundless.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—SAMUEL NEELY, Sr., of Manchester, formerly of Sewickley township, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the next Union County Convention. fe12:1wd

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name of D. GILMORE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, at their office in the Mill, on South Canal street, near Chesnut, Allegheny.

The undersigned will continue the Milling business, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., when, with their increased facilities, they are determined to produce an article of Flour second to none in the market, they therefore most respectfully request at least a trial from all, and particularly those hardest to please in that article of prime necessity, Flour.

D. GILMORE.
J. W. SIMPSON.
W. J. McMASTER.

FEBRUARY 6th, 1866.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that, having associated himself with D. GILMORE and W. J. McMASTER, under the name and style of GILMORE, SIMPSON & CO., the business formerly conducted by SIMPSON & KNOX, at 178 Federal street, Allegheny, will be continued by the new firm, dated February 6th, 1866.

fe8:tf J. W. SIMPSON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect January 1st, 1866, THOS. J. HOSKINSON retiring from the firm. The remaining partners will continue the business of the late firm under the name and style of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.

W. H. EVERSON.
BARCLAY PRESTON.
THOS. J. HOSKINSON.
C. L. GRAFF.

Having sold my interest in the firm of EVERSON, PRESTON & CO. to Wm. H. Everson, B. Preston, and C. L. Graff, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to my friends and the public generally.

fe7:1d THOS. J. HOSKINSON.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE ROOMS, No. 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh. All others wishing to join the class will please meet with us on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 3d. ja29:1wa

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 28th of June next. Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
au24:1mm at West Chester, Penna.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 3d, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the above Company have this day declared a dividend of FORTY PER CENT., out of the earnings of the last six months on the Capital Stock; 20 per cent. in Cash and 20 per cent. in Certificates of New Stock, payable on and after the 20th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 12th to the 22d inst.

fe6 2wd C. BERINGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.

ja18:lmwe JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants. Pittsburgh Greenhouses Oakland Passenger Cars run to the [illegible] minutes.

SUNDRIES.

COTTON—6 bales now landing from Railroad for sale by
fe12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. W. S. No. 1, and 10 bbls. W. S. No. 2, to arrive by rail, for sale by (fe12) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MISSOURI POT CLAY—80 bbls. in store for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.
100 boxes Messina Lemons;
75 " do Oranges.
Just received and and for sale by
REYMER & BROS.,
fe6 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
100 bbls. Star of the West;
100 " Golden Fleece;
100 " City Mills, Springfield;
50 " prime Michigan Beans;
360 bush. Red Wheat;
30 tons Seconds;
300 bush. Ear Corn.
For sale by R. KNOX & SON,
fe6 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the UNION CHERRY RUN BASIN OIL AND MINING CO. are requested to meet at the Office of WM. McCUTCHEON, 195 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, at 3 o'clock P. M., of the SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1866, for the purpose of electing their Board of Directors for the present year.

By order of the President.
fe13:td J. McCUTCHEON, Sec'y.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE ASSOCIATION will be held at the Office of the Association, Gazette Building, on the 17TH INSTANT, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to receive the Report of the Board of Directors, and attend to such other business as may be presented.
fe10:td S. SCHOYER, JR., Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS OF THE LONG'S RUN OIL CO. will be held at the Office of the Co., on TUESDAY, February 20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
fe13:6td SAM'L C. SCHOYER, Sec'y.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, in conformity to an Act of Assembly, passed January 29th, 1811, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
fe10:101d N. HOLMES, Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for President, Managers and Officers of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny," will be held at the Toll House, at the South end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe5:1awdtw WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The undersigned takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he will undertake any business connected with the interest of our citizens before the WORLD'S FAIR, to be held at Paris in 1867. Goods must be ready at New York before the end of the year, but applications for space must be made BEFORE THE END OF THIS MONTH in order to obtain admission.

H. P. GENGEMBRE,
Civil Engineer and Chemist,
fe12:1wd No. 12 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received at the PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, on St. Clair street, for the BUILDING OF AN EXTENSION TO THE COMPANY'S STABLE, in Manchester. For specification, apply to
W. J. KOUNTZ, Supt.
fe10:3d St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether resident or non-resident in the City of Pittsburgh, to pay their Licenses at the Treasurer's office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 30, 1860, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1860, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License.

The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four Horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by two horses, $18 00 each. For each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles, $4 00.

W. EICHBAUM, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, February 5th 1866.—fe5:may1d

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF OIL WELLS.—1,200 feet 2½ inch Artesian Tubing, with Brass Boxes, Pumps, Rods, &c., complete, having been used to test one well only. For sale cheap by (fe2) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, HANDSOME GROUNDS, OUT BUILDINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—RARE CHANCE TO SECURE A SUBURBAN HOUSE, WITH CITY CONVENIENCES—On TUESDAY, Feb. 20th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., will be sold, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, the large two storied Brick Dwelling, situate on Western Avenue, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway, corner of Allegheny Avenue, containing double parlors, library and dining room on first floor, with wide hall and stair case; four chambers on 2d floor, hall, &c.; two in finished attic. The back building has large kitchen with good range; washroom, with furnace, bake-oven, and stationary tubs, hot and cold water within. Second floor has nursery, store room and bath room with water-closet. House has been newly painted, grained, papered and put in thorough repair. Gas, hot and cold water throughout, stationary wash stands, elegant marble and slate mantles, and possesses all the requisites of a country home, with the modern improvements of a city residence.

Out Buildings consists of Stables and Carriage House, new grape arbor, coal house, &c. The Grounds are handsomely laid out with dwarf fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, gravel walks, &c., having a front on Western avenue of 75 feet, extending along Allegheny avenue 280 feet, with new fence enclosure.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. For further particulars, enquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street. (fe12) T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

TELEGRAPH, INSURANCE AND OTHER STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield st.,

8 shares Western Union Telegraph Company;
10 " Pennsylvania Insurance do
50 " Nat. Refining and Storing do

fe12 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

PEW IN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms 106 Smithfield street, Pew No. 104 in Second Presbyterian Church (Dr. Howard's,) eligibly situated, the 20th Pew from front.
fe13 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH LINE.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 3 three story Frame Dwellings, situate on side of Coal Hill, opposite Birmingham, a short distance from head of Denman street. Lots Nos. 11 and 12 in Robt. Duncan's plan of lots in Lower St. Clair township, near Birmingham Borough line, fronting in all 50 feet on Bedford street, or Birmingham Road, and extending back 100 feet 2 inches, more or less, to a road, whereon are erected three three-story frame dwellings, with substantial stone vaults, bake-oven, &c.

TERMS—One-half cash, balance in one year with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.
fe9 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

CITY GROUND RENTS.—Tuesday EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield Street, the following valuable City Ground Rents:

$60 per annum on No. 98 Wood street;
32 " " " No. 89 Third street;
32 " " " No. 50 Fourth street;
172 50 " " " Nos. 24, 27, 27½ and 29 Fifth st.

fe12 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS.—On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

41 shares Bank Pittsburgh;
24 " Exchange National Bank;
12 " Mechanics' do do

fe12 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PEW IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of Administrator of P. M. Davis, deceased, the eligibly situated Pew, No. 78, in St. Peter's Church.
fe5 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK,

AND

Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia,

PIANOS.

The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ,

AND AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premiums, over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy24

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF

CHICKERING PIANOS,

Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.

SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS

are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

81 Wood Street.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.—These Instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. ja9

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.—Splendid Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, carved legs and pedal improved, from France, overstrung bass, in use only three months; cost $600; will be sold for $400. Also, one Six Octave Upright second hand Piano. Price $100. CHARLOTTE BLUME,
No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
ja9 Second door above Wood street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,

40 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) where

Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case.

And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Come and see the plan of sale.
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
40 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
ja19:tf

WANTS.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED—AGENTS—For something new. "A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE;" the most wonderful invention of the age. Suitable for all kinds of work. A sample machine mailed on receipt of $1. Agents can clear $400 per month easily. Address J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. fe5:1wst

WANTED.—AGENTS—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5t:m

WANTED—At the House of Refuge, a FEMALE TEACHER, who is also a Tailoress. Salary $250 per annum, with boarding. Also, a YARD OFFICER. Salary $450 per annum, with boarding. Application to be made at the House of Refuge before WEDNESDAY NEXT, 14th inst. None need apply unless well recommended.
fe7:1wd

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder*. *All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
de:deodm&wF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 33 Liberty street, New York. oc20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM—A valuable Farm, containing about Fifty Acres, situated in Washington county, Pa., 30 miles West from Pittsburgh, within six miles of the Ohio river at Steubenville, and half mile from the P. C. & C. R. R., adjoining lands of Samuel and David Gardner, and others, on which is erected a commodious Log House, Barn, Stable and other out buildings. The whole is under a fine state of cultivation, having apples, cherries and young peach orchard, all in good order; also a small vineyard. The whole tract is underlaid with a heavy vein of superior Coal. For further particulars enquire of J. E. JOHNSTON, 52 Wood street, or of WM. WIRT, on the premises. fe13:1mwT

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES.

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the Surface, adjoining the above.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 140 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral,)
fe13 No. 210 Grant street.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT neat two story Brick Dwelling on River Avenue; lot 22 by 150; house arranged with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen and four bed rooms; yard neatly fenced and full of shrubbery. Apply to (fe13) B. McLAIN & CO.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a spacious and comfortable three-story

BRICK DWELLING ON PENN STREET,

Between Hay and Marbury, containing 12 rooms and bath room, with modern conveniences and in good repair. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

ALLEGHENY AVENUE LOTS.—I offer for sale a number of spacious Building Lots at the intersection of Ridge Street and Allegheny Avenue, in Allegheny City. The neighborhood is in all respects desirable, and the locality unsurpassed for handsome building sites. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

ALLEGHENY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 204 NORTH AVENUE, near James street, (North side of the North Common,) containing six rooms and finished attic; gas throughout, and water and range in kitchen. Lot 41 by 80. Apply to
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

FOR SALE—The Three Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 551 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, large hall, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., enquire of WM. CRAWFORD, JR., on the premises. fe10:1wd

FOR SALE—Four Brick Houses, one situate on Second street, one on Wylie st., one on Centre avenue, in Pittsburgh, and one on North avenue, Allegheny City. Also, an eligible Building Lot on Centre avenue. Enquire of J. LUDWIG KOETHEN, Bakewell's Buildings. 71 Grant street. fe10:tf

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 39 Federal street, or 52 and 54 Seventh street. fe2:2wd

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja28:tf

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—The Good Will and Stock of a HAT, CAP AND LADIES' FUR HOUSE, in a good location and doing a good business. Lease two years to run from April 1866. Store handsomely fitted up. Possession given any time between this and 15th March. Amount of capital required from $7,000 to $8,000. Address A. B., DISPATCH OFFICE. fe7:tf

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:1md

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 12 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 100 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HAYSVILLE STATION, on the line of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. A large substantial Frame Dwelling, of modern style, containing 13 rooms, bath-room and wash-house; hot and cold water; a splendid never-failing Spring, supplying sufficient water for house and stable purposes; an Orchard of various fruit trees, &c. The above property fronts the Ohio river, and consists of about 70 acres, which can be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Any information desired can be obtained from Capt. JNO. HAY, on the premises, or to T. WALTER DAY, No. 103 Fifth street. fe6:1mME

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—I offer for sale that very desirable property, within 100 yards of the Station at Sewickley. The House contains a parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, wash-house, pantry and store room on first floor. The second story contains six bed-rooms, small store room, water closet and bath-room. The lot contains nearly two acres, and has an abundance of the very best fruit—peaches, pears, (dwarf and standard,) plums, cherries, apples, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries and currants. There is also a double span grapery, 85 feet long, and a lean-too grapery, 56 feet long, bearing the very best foreign grapes. Also, a stable, carriage and chicken house. Apply on the premises, or to
JOHN THOMPSON,
fe10:1wiw No. 135 Third street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old;) balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR RENT.

TO LET—From April 1st, the WAREHOUSE corner First and Wood streets, now occupied by King & Co. Apply to A. D. SMITH, 84 Water street. fe10:tfm

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. ja31:tf

TO LET—The Store Room situated on the corner of St. Clair and Liberty sts., at present occupied by F. Braun, Esq., Druggist. Possession given April 1st. Enquire of E. H. IRISH, 103 Fifth street, or 259 Penn street. fe7:1f

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mu

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Our Entire Stock of

Groceries and Liquors

AT COST.

We invite the attention of dealers to our large and varied stock which we are desirous of closing out before the first of April next.

We have on hand a large lot of Imported and Domestic Cigars; 200 bbls. pure Old Rye Whiskey; fine Imported Brandy and Gin; Duff Gordon's best Sherry Wine; Port, Malaga, Sparkling and Still Catawba Wines of various brands; Jamaica and N. E. Rum; Mehan's Imported Irish Whisky; Stoughton and Stomach Bitters; Peppermint, in fact everything belonging to the liquor business, a fine lot of Teas, selected with care to suit the best retail trade; Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Fish, Pickles in barrels and half barrels; Spices, &c., which we will dispose of in LARGE OR SMALL LOTS at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

TIERNAN & GETTY,

55 Ohio St., opposite the Market,

fe12:1wd ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN I. HOUSE.........EDWARD HOUSE.....WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe10

BRICK.

BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 150 Broadway, New York. y23:2m deod

SOAPS, EXTRACTS &c.

IMPORTED GOODS.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,
COUDRAY'S EXTRACTS,
PINAUD'S EXTRACTS,
LOW'S SOAPS,
COUDRAY'S SOAPS,
SOCIETE HYGIENIQUES SOAPS,
LUBIN'S SACHETS,
BROWN'S CHLORODYNE,
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,
MUSTARD, COLMAN'S,
FEEDING BOTTLES,
CHEMICALS FROM SQUIRES,
WINES AND BRANDY,

For sale by

SIMON JOHNSTON, Druggist,

fe12 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, Executors of Jacob Aber, late of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 8th, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described valuable tract of Land, situated on the waters of Streets Run, in Baldwin township, aforesaid, being the Mansion Farm of the said Jacob Aber, deceased: Bounded by lands of Jesse Cunningham, James Moore, Caper New, James Wallace, Esq., William Moore, and others; containing 141 acres and 99 perches, more or less, on which are erected a large two story Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a large Frame Stable, &c. The said land is underlaid with a vein of as GOOD COAL as can be found, which can be conveniently got to market by Street's Run, having a front on said run of about 20 rods; also underlaid with a vein of Limestone of excellent quality, a quarry being now open. About 110 acres of said land are cleared and under cultivation; the balance has good Timber on it. An Orchard of excellent Fruit; a good Spring and land well watered.

Terms and conditions will be made known on the premises at the time of sale.

JOSIAH ABER,
P. S. POLLOCK, Executors.
A. W. BEDELL,

fe13:2awd3w&3twT

FURNISHING GOODS.

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.

$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,

FOR A

GENUINE KID GLOVE.

This is a new make just introduced. Sold at wholesale or retail by

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ja19 19 Fifth street.

PRICES REDUCED.

$1,00, $1,00, $1,00,

WILL BUY A GOOD

Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,

Worth $1,25.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW HAIR NETS,

NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD.

Five new styles just received at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

ja19 19 Fifth Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE

No. 87 Fourth Street.

Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS.

VELVET HASOCKS

ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS.

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a very moderate expense. McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de9 Next House to the Post Office.

SKIRTS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE)

SPRING SKIRTS,

Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,

NEW YORK.

Each Hoop is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their gracefulness of shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. In fact, for the promenade of the house, the church, theater or car, they are superior to all others, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

of the fashionable world.

Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city. Inquire for

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt.

fe3:3meodm

ALL STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

AT LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

RETAIL DEALERS

Supplied by the dozen at lowest rates.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

fe6:eod3m

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA:

ASK FOR

HARRISON'S GOLDEN DEWDROP

And Victoria Regia,

THE GEM OF THE WORLD, TOILET, PARIAN and WHITE. It gives a warm delicate tint to the complexion and rich tone, like the Parian Marble Carnation (Rouge), a beautiful tint of the rose. Manufactured by A. W. HARRISON, Philadelphia. For sale by DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, and all Druggists of Pittsburgh.

DR. G W R. REED,
fe12:1md General Agent.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER NEVER	It will immediately restore the Hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off, and it will stop the falling out of the hair in a few days if faithfully applied.	FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS. FAILS.

For sale at the CENTRAL DRUG STORE, corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny.
ja27 GEO. A. KELLY.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., imported direct from London, Paris and Cognac. ja17

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c.

Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Murray & Whitton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

my20:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS,

No. 63 Wood Street.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE Levying a City, Poor and Business Tax for the year 1866, and appropriating the revenue arising therefrom.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be assessed, levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property, taxable in the city of Allegheny, made taxable, a tax of fourteen (11) mills on the dollar on the county assessment for the use of the city, and [illegible] mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city; also [illegible] which is hereby assessed and levied for the present year, a tax of two (2) mills on the dollar (for the use of the city) upon the amount of annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether by sale, by sample, or otherwise; providing no assessment shall be for a less amount than two (2) dollars, the amount of the said tax and all taxes are or may be collected, of such taxes as collectable.

SEC. 2. The rates of license charged upon all carts, drays, wagons and other vehicles, passing through the city shall be as follows:

[illegible]

SEC. 3. The salaries of city officers for the year 1866, are hereby established as follows:

Mayor	$1,800 00
Controller	1,000 00
Treasurer	1,000 00
Street Commissioner	800 00
Superintendent of Water Works	1,000 00
Engineer of Water Works	900 00
City Solicitor	1,000 00
Assessor of Water Rents	800 00
City Assessor	[illegible]
Recording Regulator	[illegible]
Clerks of Market	[illegible]
Clerk of Councils	[illegible]
Clerk to Committees	[illegible]
Messenger to Councils	[illegible]
High Constable	[illegible]
City Constables	[illegible]
Captain of night watch	[illegible]
Lieutenant of night watch	[illegible]
per night, watchmen	[illegible]
Janitor of City Hall	[illegible]
Market Constable	[illegible]
Sweeping Markets and carting dirt	[illegible]

SEC. 4. The receipts into the Treasury arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines, forfeitures, licenses, &c., and all other moneys which may come into the hands of the Treasurer, not otherwise appropriated, be and they are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

No. 1.	Salaries	$26,000 00
2.	Interest	[illegible]
3.	Engines and Firemen	[illegible]
4.	Printing	[illegible]
5.	Streets and Bridges	[illegible]
6.	Wharves and Landings	[illegible]
7.	Taxes	[illegible]
8.	Survey	[illegible]
9.	Contingent Fund	[illegible]
10.	Poor Farm	10,000 00
11.	Water Works	[illegible]
12.	Outstanding warrants and unpaid claims	[illegible]
13.	Gas	[illegible]
14.	Sinking Fund for 4 per cent bonds	[illegible]
		$223,772 50

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1866.

Wharves and Landings	$1,650 00
Diamond Scales	[illegible]
Second Ward Scales	[illegible]
Fines, Forfeitures and Licenses	[illegible]
Vehicle Licenses	[illegible]
Sale of Ferrules	[illegible]
Seminary Property	[illegible]
Board Measuring	[illegible]
Inspecting of Wood and Bark	[illegible]
Market Rents	[illegible]
Right of Way P. F. W. & C. R. W. Co.	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co.	[illegible]
Rent of Postoffice rooms	[illegible]
Business Tax, 2 mills	[illegible]
City Tax 14 mills	[illegible]
Water Rents	[illegible]
Accounts due and Cash in Treasury	[illegible]
Poor Tax, 3 mills	[illegible]
	$207,100 00

Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 8th day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: D. MACPHERSON,
Clerk of the Select Council.
CHARLES W. BENNEY,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of the Common Council. fe12:2td

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1866.

An auction sale of Valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding day, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz:

Sulphuric Ether, 500 lbs.; Alcohol, 500 Bottles; Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.; Simple Cerate, 1,000 lbs.; Chloroform, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Buchu, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 500 lbs.; Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 500 lbs.; Mass Hydrarg. 250 lbs.; Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.; Cod Liver Oil, 3,000 bottles; Camphor, 250 lbs.; Compound Cathartic Pills, 2,000 doz.; Opium Pills, 1,500 doz.; Iodide of Potassium, 250 lbs.; Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Syrup of Squills, 350 lbs.; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.; besides other articles. Upwards of 1,000 packages of the *Materia Medica*, in lots simple to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property. C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
fe12:d27 C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Fine Surgical Instruments.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866:

200	General Operating Cases;
25	Minor do do
50	Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
53	Post Mortem Cases;
50	Pocket Cases;
100	Dissecting Cases;
25	Pocket Cases, three folds;
150	Stomach Pumps, part Self-injecting valve;
250	Tooth Extracting Instruments;
100	Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
500	Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,000	Trusses, single and double;
12,000	Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500	Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
1,400	Bed-pans, all sizes;
5,000	Bedside sets;
1,000	Sets Splints, all sizes;

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance are entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

At same place, on WEDNESDAY, February 14th, will be sold, a stock of

New Blank Books, Stationery Wrapping Paper, and 3,000 Standard Medical Books

CONSISTING IN PART OF

140	copies Gray's Anatomy;
50	" Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250	" Practice Medicine, Woods', &c.;
	" Watson's, &c.;
50	" Dalton's Physiology;
100	" Virchow's Pathology;
130	" Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Fergusson, &c.;
400	" U. S. Dispensatory;
60	" Beck's Jurisprudence;
68	" Parrish's Pharmacy;
40	" Therapeutics, Wood and Stille;
300	" Minor Surgery;
675	" Surgical Anatomy;
70	" Chemistry, Fownes;
75	" Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c.;
650	Blank Books, assorted sizes;
1,000	Reams Letter Paper, assorted;
325	" fine, whole bound;
500	Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note;
70	" Wrapping assorted;
1,000	" Envelopes, assorted;
200,000	Envelopes, assorted;
3,000	Blank Books, miscellaneous;
100	Portfolios;

Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c.

Same of the Medical Books are second-hand, will be sold separately. The books and instrument can be inspected at any time before the sale. Catalogue may be had by application to the undersigned.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja22:15td Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

ATTORNEYS.

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention given to the EXECUTION OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, &c. Titles examined and other business done in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. fe13

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

U. S. Licensed Soldiers' Claim Agent.

Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Agent. No. 90 Grant street, Pittsburgh.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. ja20:dm

MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and Military Claims of every description, collected by the following named Attorney, who has paid no attention to claims for many years. Back pay and bounty claims, $5.50. C. C. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
Diamond street, opposite the Court House.
N. B.—No charges unless successful, and all information given gratis. se1:ly

WM. M. MOFFETT. GEO. S. COCHRAN.

MOFFETT & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE, NO. 60 GRANT STREET.

L. P. STONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE, 112 DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House Pittsburgh, Pa. ja29:dm

FORK PACKERS.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,

Pork Packer,

Dealer in S. C. HAMS, BACON, BARREL PORK, DRIED BEEF, LARD, LARD OIL, GREASE, TALLOW, &c., would respectfully solicit a share of the trade, No. 23 SEVENTH STREET, Pittsburgh. fe1:dm

OCULISTS.

OCULIST,

DR. STERRETT,

217 Penn street, REMOVES CATARACTS by a new operation, restores sight at eight paint, Inserts Artificial Eyes, Straightens Crooked eyes, Opens the Obstructed Tear-ducts so as to dispense with the unsightly style. feb13d&wT

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DOMESTICS

AT

BATES & BELL'S.

NEW

Prints,
Ginghams,
Delaines,
Sheetings,
Muslins,
Plain Chintzes and Lawns,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

21 Fifth Street.

fe12

PRICES REDUCED.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

No. 25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale their remaining stock of

Dress Goods, Cloaks & Shawls

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

fe13

NO. 1.—FRENCH CORSETS.—100 DOZEN JUST OPENED AT Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
ja27 MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 2.—MOHAIR HEAD NETS. NEW STYLES JUST REC'D AT *MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S*, Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 3.—DECIDED BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES At Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 4.—BLANKET AND BREAKFAST SHAWLS BELOW COST, At Macrum, Glyde & Co's, Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 5.—WINTER HOSIERY AND GLOVES *SELLING VERY CHEAP AT* Macrum, Glyde & Co's, Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

NO. 6.—FURNISHING GOODS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, VERY CHEAP, *At the Trimming Store of* MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
ja27

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Having finished taking stock,

Are Offering their Entire Line of Goods

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

SLIGHTLY SOILED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Sets, Collars, Sleeves,

HOOP SKIRTS

AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

POINTE LACE GOODS

CHEAP.

Call and Examine

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S,

77 and 79 Market Street.

feb

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

We are now closing out our

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,

(*Successors to* EATON, MACRUM & CO.,)

ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

You will find great bargains in

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE COLLARS, WOOLEN GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c., at

No. 81 Market Street.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ja20

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS—NEW GOODS ARRIVING.—Landlords and Housekeepers wishing to renew their WALL PAPERS before April, will save by calling now, at
W. P. MARSHALL'S, 87 Wood street

WALL PAPERS,

In New Designs.

PLAIN AND BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT COLORS,

Now Receiving

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

107 Market Street, near Fifth.

fe10 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL

DRAUGHTING OFFICE

And Patent Agency

No. 12 St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer
Residence No. 74 Hay street.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.

By having your Old Table Ware RE-PLATED WITH SILVER. CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c., Re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.

JOHN M. CORNWELL,
No. 3 St. Clair Street.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861,

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the hot flames, heating all parts of the glass equally, and will not expose the chimney to [illegible] to crack.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Penna.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUDSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

IN MEMORIAM
OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
THE
MARTYRED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ORATION
OF THE
HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,
THE HISTORIAN,

At the Request of Both Houses of Congress, in the Hall of the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, February 12, 1866.

(Associate Press Dispatch.)

Senators, Representatives, of America:

GOD IN HISTORY.

That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of physical science. On the great moving power, which is from the beginning, hangs the world of the senses and the world of thought and action. Eternal wisdom marshals the great procession of the nations, working in patient continuity through the ages, never halting and never abrupt, encompassing all events in its oversight, and ever affecting its will, though mortals may slumber in apathy or oppose with madness. Kings are lifted up or thrown down, nations come and go, republics flourish and wither, dynasties pass away like a tale that is told; but nothing is by chance, though men in their ignorance of causes may think so. The deeds of time are governed, as well as judged, by the decrees of eternity. The caprice of fleeting existences bends to the immovable omnipotence which plants its foot on all the centuries, and has neither change of purpose nor repose. Sometimes, like a messenger through the thick darkness of night, it steps along mysterious ways; but when the hour strikes for a people, or for mankind, to pass into a new form of being, unseen hands draw the bolts from the gates of futurity; an all-subduing influence prepares the mind of men for the coming revolution; those who plan resistance find themselves in conflict with the will of Providence, rather than with human devices; and all hearts and all understandings, most of all the opinions and influences of the unwilling, are wonderfully attracted and compelled to bear forward the change which becomes more an obedience to the law of universal nature than submission to the arbitrament of man.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

In the fullness of time a republic rose up in the wilderness of America. Thousands of years had passed away before this child of the ages could be born. From whatever there was of good in the systems of former centuries she drew her nourishment; the wrecks of the past were her warnings. With the deepest sentiment of faith fixed in her inmost nature, she disenthralled religion from bondage to temporal power, that her worship might be worship only in spirit and in truth. The wisdom which had passed from India through Greece, with what Greece had added of her own; the jurisprudence of Rome; the mediæval municipalities; the Teutonic method of representation; the political experience of England; the benignant wisdom of the expositors of the law of nature and of nations in France and Holland, all shed on her their selectest influence. She washed the gold of political wisdom from the sands wherever it was found; she cleft it from the rocks; she gleaned it among ruins. Out of all the discoveries of statesmen and sages, out of all the experience of past human life, she compiled a perennial political philosophy, the primordial principles of national ethics. The wise men of Europe sought the best government in a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; and America went behind these names to extract from them the vital elements of social forms, and blend them harmoniously in the free commonwealth, which comes nearest to the illustration of the natural equality of all men. She entrusted the guardianship of established rights to law; the movements of reform to the spirit of the people, and drew her force from the happy reconciliation of both.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Republics had heretofore been limited to small cantons or cities and their dependencies. America, doing that of which the like had not before been known upon the earth, or believed by kings and statesmen to be possible, extended her republic across a continent. Under her auspices the vine of liberty took deep root and filled the land; the hills were covered with its shadow; its boughs were like the goodly cedars, and reached unto both oceans. The fame of this only daughter of freedom went out into all the lands of the earth; from her the human race drew hope.

PROPHECIES ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF SLAVERY.

Neither hereditary monarchy nor hereditary aristocracy planted itself on our soil; the only hereditary condition that fastened itself upon us was servitude. Nature works in sincerity, and is ever true to its law. The bee hives honey, the viper distills poison; the vine stores its juices, and so do the poppy and the upas. In like manner, every thought and every action ripens its seed, each in its kind. In the individual man, and still more in a nation, a just idea gives life, and progress, and glory; a false conception portends disaster, shame and death. A hundred and twenty years ago, a West Jersey Quaker wrote: "This trade of importing slaves is dark gloominess hanging over the land; the consequences will be grievous to posterity." At the North the growth of slavery was arrested by natural causes; in the region nearest the tropics it throve rankly and worked itself into the organism of the rising States. Virginia stood between the two; with soil, and climate, resources demanding free labor, and yet capable of the profitable employment of the slave. She was the land of great statesmen; and they saw the danger of her being whelmed under the rising flood in time to struggle against the delusions of avarice and pride. Ninety-four years ago, the Legislature of Virginia addressed the British King, saying that the trade in slaves was "of great inhumanity," was opposed to the "security and happiness" of their constituents, "would in time have the most destructive influence," and "endanger their very existence." And the King answered them, "that upon pain of his highest displeasure, the importation of slaves should not be in any respect obstructed." "Pharisaical Britain," wrote Franklin in behalf of Virginia, "to pride thyself in setting free a single slave that happened to land on thy coast, while thy laws continue a traffic whereby so many hundreds of thousands are dragged into a slavery that is entailed on their prosperity." "A serious view of this subject," said Patrick Henry in 1773, "gives a gloomy prospect to future times." In the same year, George Mason wrote to the Legislature of Virginia: "The laws of impartial Providence may avenge our injustice upon our posterity." In Virginia and in the Continental Congress, Jefferson, with the approval of Edmund Pendleton, branded the slave trade as piracy; and he fixed it in the Declaration of Independence as the corner-stone of America: All men are created equal, with an unalienable right to liberty. On the first organization of temporary governments for the continental domain, Jefferson, but for the default of New Jersey, would in 1784, have consecrated every part of that territory to freedom. In the formation of the national constitution, Virginia, opposed by a part of New England, vainly struggled to abolish the slave trade at once and forever; and when the ordinance of 1787 was introduced by Nathan Dane, without the clause prohibiting slavery, it was through the favorable disposition of Virginia and the South that the clause of Jefferson was restored, and the whole northwestern territory—all the territory that then belonged to the nation—was reserved for the labor of freedom.

DESPAIR OF THE MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.

The hope prevailed in Virginia that the abolition of the slave trade would bring with it the gradual abolition of slavery; but the expectation was doomed to disappointment. In supporting incipient measures for emancipation, Jefferson encountered difficulties greater than he could overcome; and after vain wrestlings, the words that broke from him, "I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever," were words of despair. It was the desire of Washington's heart that Virginia should remove slavery by a public act, and as the prospects of a general emancipation grew more and more dim, he, in utter hopelessness of the action of the State, did all that he could by bequeathing freedom to his own slaves. Good and true men had from the days of 1776, thought of colonizing the negro in the home of his ancestors. But the idea of colonization was thought to increase the difficulty of emancipation; and in spite of strong support, while it accomplished much good for Africa, it proved impracticable as a remedy at home. Madison, who, in early life disliked so much that he wished "to depend as little as possible on the labor of slaves;" Madison who held that where slavery exists, "the Republican theory becomes fallacious;" Madison, who, in the last years of his life, would not consent to the annexation of Texas, lest his countrymen should fill it with slaves; Madison who said, "slavery is the greatest evil under which the nation labors, a portentous evil, an evil, moral, political and economical; a sad blot on our free country," went mournfully into old age with the cheerless words: "No satisfactory plan has been devised for taking out the stain."

NEW VIEWS OF SLAVERY.

The men of the Revolution passed away. A new generation sprang up, impatient that an institution to which they clung should be condemned as inhuman, unwise and unjust; in the throes of discontent at the self-reproach of their fathers, and blinded by the lustre of wealth to be acquired by the culture of a new staple, they devised the theory that slavery, which they would not abolish, was not evil, but good. They turned on the friends of colonization, and confidently demanded, "Why take the black men from a civilized and christian country, where their labor is a source of immense gain, and a power to control the markets of the world, and send them to a land of ignorance, idolatry and indolence, which was the home of their forefathers, but not theirs? Slavery is a blessing. Were they not in their ancestral land naked, scarcely lifted above brutes, ignorant of the course of the sun, controlled by nature? And in their new abode have they not been taught to know the difference of the seasons, to plough and plant and reap, to drive oxen, to tame the horse, to exchange their scanty dialect for the richest of all languages among men, and the stupid adoration of follies for the purest religion? And since slavery is good for the blacks, it is good for their masters, bringing opulence and the opportunity of educating a race. The slavery of the blacks is good in itself; he shall serve the white man forever." And nature, which better understood the quality of fleeting interest and passion, laughed as it caught the echo: "man" and "forever."

SLAVERY AT HOME.

A regular development of pretensions followed the new declaration with logical consistency. Under the old declaration, every one of the States had retained each for itself the right of manumitting all slaves by an ordinary act of legislation; now, the power of the people over servitude through their Legislatures was curtailed, and the privileged class was swift in imposing legal and constitutional obstructions upon the people themselves. The power of emancipation was narrowed or taken away. The slave might not be disquieted by education. There remained an unconfessed consciousness that the system of bondage was wrong, and a restless memory that it was at variance with the true American tradition; its safety was, therefore, to be secured by political organization. The generation that made the Constitution took care for the predominance of freedom in Congress; by the ordinance of Jefferson, the new school aspired to secure for slavery an equality of votes in the Senate. And while it hinted at an organic act that should concede to the collective south a veto power on national legislation, it assumed that each State separately had the right to revise and nullify laws of the United States, according to the discretion of its judgment.

SLAVERY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The new theory hung as a bias on the foreign relations of the country; there could be no recognition of Hayti, nor even of the American colony of Liberia, and the world was given to understand that the establishment of free labor in Cuba would be a reason for wresting that island from Spain. Territories were annexed: Louisiana, Florida, Texas, half of Mexico; Slavery must have its share in them all, and it accepted for a time a dividing line between the unquestioned domain of free labor and that in which involuntary labor was to be tolerated. A few years passed away, and the new school, strong and arrogant, demanded and received an apology for applying the Jefferson proviso to Oregon.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The application of that proviso was interrupted for three administrations, but justice moved steadily onwards. In the news that the men of California had chosen freedom, Calhoun heard the knell of parting slavery; and on his death bed he counselled secession. Washington and Jefferson and Madison had died despairing of the abolition of slavery; Calhoun died in despair at the growth of freedom. His system rushed irresistibly to its natural development. The death struggle for California was followed by a short truce; but the new school of politicians who said that slavery was not evil, but good, soon sought to recover the ground they had lost, and confident of securing Texas, they demanded that the established line in the Territories between freedom and slavery should be blotted out. The country, believing in the strength and enterprise and expansive energy of freedom, made answer, though reluctantly: "Be it so; let there be no strife between brethren; let freedom and slavery compete for the Territories on equal terms, in a fair field under an impartial administration;" and on this theory, if on any, the contest might have been left to the decision of time.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The South started back in apallment from its victory; for it knew that a fair competition foreboded its defeat. But where could it now find an ally to save it from its own mistake? What I have next to say is spoken with no emotion but regret. Our meeting to-day is, as it were, at the grave, in the presence of Eternity, and the truth must be uttered in soberness and sincerity. In a great republic, as was observed more than two thousand years ago, any attempt to overturn the state owes its strength to aid from some branch of the government. The Chief Justice of the United States, without any necessity or occasion, volunteered to come to the rescue of the theory of slavery. And from his court there lay no appeal but to the bar of humanity and history. Against the Constitution, against the memory of the nation, against a previous decision, against a series of enactments, he decided that the slave is property, that slave property is entitled to no less protection than any other property, that the Constitution upholds it in every Territory against any act of a local legislature, and even against Congress itself; or, as the President tersely promulgated the saying: "Kansas is as much a slave State as South Carolina or Georgia; slavery, by virtue of the Constitution, exists in every Territory." The municipal character of slavery being thus taken away, and slave property decreed to be "sacred," the authority of the courts was invoked to introduce it by the comity of law into States where slavery had been abolished; and in one of the courts of the United States a judge pronounced the African slave-trade legitimate, and numerous and powerful advocates demanded its restoration.

TANEY AND SLAVE RACES.

Moreover, the Chief Justice, in his elaborate opinion, announced what had never been heard from any magistrate of Greece or Rome—what was unknown to civil law, and canon law, and feudal law, and common law, and constitutional law; unknown to Jay, to Rutledge, Ellsworth, and Marshall—that there are "slave races." The spirit of evil is intensely logical. Having the authority of this decision, five States swiftly followed the earlier example of a sixth, and opened the way for reducing the free negro to bondage; the migrating free negro became a slave if he but touched the soil of the seventh; and an eighth, from its extent and soil and mineral resources, destined to incalculable greatness, closed its eyes on its coming prosperity, and enacted—as by Taney's decision it had the right to do—that every free black man who would live within its limits must accept the condition of slavery for himself and his posterity.

SECESSION RESOLVED ON.

Only one step more remained to be taken. Jefferson and the leading statesmen of his day held fast to the idea that the enslavement of the African was socially, morally and politically wrong. The new school was founded exactly upon the opposite idea; and they resolved first to distract the Democratic party, for which the Supreme Court had now furnished the means, and then to establish a new government, with negro slavery for its corner stone, as socially, morally, and politically right.

THE ELECTION.

As the presidential election drew on, one of the old traditional parties did not make its appearance; the other reeled as it sought to preserve its old position; and the candidate who most nearly represented its best opinion, driven by patriotic zeal, roamed the country from end to end to speak for union, eager at last to confront its enemies, yet not having hope that it would find its deliverance through him. The storm rose to a whirlwind; who should allay its wrath? The most experienced statesman of the country had failed; there was no hope from those who were great after the flesh; could relief come from one whose wisdom was like the wisdom of little children?

EARLY LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The choice of America fell upon a man born west of the Alleghenies, in the cabin of poor people of Hardin county, Kentucky—Abraham Lincoln.

His mother could read, but not write; his father could do neither; but his parents sent him, with an old spelling-book, to school, and he learned in his childhood to do both.

When eight years old he floated down the Ohio with his father on a raft which bore the family and all their possessions to the shore of Indiana; and, child as he was, he gave help as they toiled through dense forests to the interior of Spencer county. There in the land of free labor he grew up in a log cabin, with the solemn solitude for his teacher in his meditative hours. Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin and medieval, no more than the translation of Æsop's Fables; of English, John Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The traditions of George Fox and William Penn passed to him dimly along the lines of two centuries through his ancestors, who were Quakers.

HIS EDUCATION.

Otherwise his education was altogether American. The Declaration of Independence was his compendium of political wisdom, the Life of Washington his constant study, and something of Jefferson and Madison reached him through Henry Clay, whom he honored from boyhood. For the rest, from day to day, he lived the life of the American people; walked in its light; reasoned with its reason; thought with its power of thought; felt the beatings of its mighty heart; and so was in every way a child of nature—a child of the West—a child of America.

HIS PROGRESS IN LIFE.

At nineteen, feeling impulses of ambition to get on in the world, he engaged himself to go down the Mississippi in a flat-boat, receiving ten dollars a month for his wages, and afterwards he made the trip once more. At twenty-one he drove his father's cattle as the family migrated to Illinois, and split rails to fence in the new homestead in the wild. At twenty-three he was a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. He kept a shop; he learned something of surveying; but of English literature he added to Bunyan nothing but Shakspeare's plays. At twenty-five he was elected to the legislature of Illinois, where he served eight years. At twenty-seven he was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he chose his home at Springfield, the beautiful center of the richest land in the State. In 1847 he was a member of the National Congress, where he voted about forty times in favor of the principle of the Jefferson proviso. In 1854 he gave his influence to elect from Illinois to the American Senate a Democrat who would certainly do justice to Kansas. In 1858, as the rival of Douglas, he went before the people of the mighty Prairie State saying: "This Union cannot permanently endure, half slave and half free; the Union will not be dissolved, but the house will cease to be divided;" and now in 1861, with no experience whatever as an executive officer, while States were madly flying from their orbit, and wise men knew not where to find counsel, this descendant of Quakers, this pupil of Bunyan, this child of the great West, was elected President of America.

He measured the difficulty of the duty that devolved on him, and was resolved to fulfill it.

HE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

As on the eleventh of February, 1861, he left Springfield, which for a quarter of a century had been his happy home, to the crowd of his friends and neighbors whom he was never more to meet, he spoke the solemn farewell: "I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty has devolved upon me, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since Washington. He would never have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. On the same Almighty Being I place my reliance. Pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain." To the men of Indiana he said: "I am but an accidental, temporary instrument; it is your business to rise up and preserve the Union and liberty." At the capitol of Ohio he said: "Without a name, without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not ever rest upon the Father of his country." At various places in New York, especially at Albany before the Legislature, which tendered him the united support of the great Empire State, he said: "While I hold myself the humblest of all the individuals who have ever been elevated to the Presidency, I have a more difficult task to perform than any of them. I bring a true heart to the work. I must rely upon the people of the whole country for support; and with their sustaining aid even I, humble as I am, cannot fail to carry the ship of State safely through the storm." To the Assembly of New Jersey he explained: "I shall take the ground I desire most—justice to the North, the East, the West, and the whole country—in good temper, certainly with no malice to any section. I am devoted to peace, but it may be necessary to put the foot down firmly." In the old Independence Hall, of Philadelphia, he said: "I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but to the world in all future time. If the country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I would rather be assassinated on the spot than surrender it. I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by and die by."

IN WHAT STATE HE FOUND THE COUNTRY.

Traveling in the dead of night to escape assassination, Lincoln arrived at Washington nine days before his inauguration. The outgoing President, at the opening of the session of Congress, had still kept as the majority of his advisers, men engaged in treason; had declared that in case of even an "imaginary" apprehension of danger from notions of freedom among the slaves, "disunion would become inevitable." Lincoln and others had questioned the opinion of Taney; such impugning he ascribed to "the factious temper of the times." The favorite doctrine of the majority of the democratic party on the power of a territorial legislature over slavery, he condemned as an attack on "the sacred rights of property." The state legislatures, he insisted, must repeal what he called "their unconstitutional and obnoxious enactments," and which were "null and void," or it would be impossible for "any power to save the Union." Nay, if these unimportant acts were not repealed, the injured States would be justified in revolutionary resistance to the government of the Union." He maintained that no State might secede at its sovereign will and pleasure; that the Union was meant for perpetuity; and that Congress might attempt to preserve, but only by conciliation; that "the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force;" that "the last desperate remedy of a despairing people" would be an explanatory amendment recognizing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The American Union he called "a confederacy" of States, and he thought it a duty to make the appeal for the amendments "before any of these States should seperate themselves from the Union." The views of the Lieutenant-General, containing some patriotic advice, conceded "the right of secession," pronounced a peaceable rupture of the Union, "a smaller evil than the re-uniting of the fragments by the sword," and "eschewing the idea of invading a seceded State." After changes in the Cabinet, the President informed Congress that "matters were still worse;" that "the south suffered serious grievances;" which should be redressed "in peace." The day after this message the flag of the Union was fired upon from Fort Moultrie, and the insult was not revenged or noticed. Senators in Congress telegraphed to their constituents to seize the national forts, and they were not arrested. The finances of the country were grievously embarrassed. Its little army was not within reach. The part of it in Texas with all its stores was made over by its commander to the seceding insurgents. One State after another voted in Convention to go out of the Union. A Peace Congress, so called, met at the request of Virginia, to consult the terms of a capitulation for the continuance of the Union. Congress in both branches, sought to devise conciliatory expedients; the territories of the country were organized in a manner not to conflict with any pretensions of the South, or any decision of the Supreme Court; and nevertheless the seceding states formed at Montgomery a Provisional Government, and pursued their relentless purpose with such success that the Lieutenant-General feared the city of Washington might find itself "included in a foreign country," and proposed, among the options for the consideration of Lincoln, to bid the seceded States to "depart in peace." The great republic seemed to have its emblem in the vast unfinished Capitol, at that moment surrounded by masses of stone and prostrate columns never yet lifted into their places; seemingly the monument of high but delusive aspirations, the confused wreck of inchoate magnificence, sadder than any ruin of Egyptian Thebes or Athens.

HIS INAUGURATION.

The 4th of March came. With instinctive wisdom, the new President speaking to the people on taking the oath of office, put aside every question that divided the country, and gained a right to universal support, by planting himself on the single idea of Union. That Union he declared to be unbroken and perpetual; and he announced his determination to fulfill "the simple duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States." Seven days later the Convention of the Confederate States unanimously adopted a constitution of their own, and the new government was authoritatively announced to be founded on the idea that slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro race. The issue was made up whether the great republic was to maintain its providential place in the history of mankind, or a rebellion founded on negro slavery gain a recognition of its principles throughout the civilized world. To the disaffected, Lincoln had said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors." To fire the passions of the Southern portion of the people, the Confederate government chose to become the aggressors; and on the morning of the 12th of April began the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and compelled its evacuation.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the glory of the late President that he had perfect faith in the perpetuity of the Union. Supported in advance by Douglas, who spoke as with the voice of a million, he instantly called a meeting of Congress, and summoned the people to come up and repossess the forts, places and property which had been seized from the Union. The men of the North were trained in schools; industrious and frugal; many of them delicately bred, their minds teeming with ideas, and fertile in plans of enterprise; given to the culture of the arts, eager in the pursuit of wealth, yet employing wealth less for ostentation than for developing the resources of their country; seeking happiness in the calm of domestic life; and such lovers of peace, that for generations they had been reputed unwarlike. Now at the cry of their country in its distress, they rose up with unappeasable patriotism; not hirelings—the purest and of the best blood in the land; sons of a pious ancestry, with a clear perception of duty, unclouded faith and fixed resolve to succeed, they thronged round the President to support the wronged, the beautiful flag of the nation. The halls of theological seminaries sent forth their young men, whose lips were touched with eloquence, whose hearts kindled with devotion to serve in the ranks, and make their way to command only as they learned the art of war. Stripplings in the colleges, as well the most gentle and the most studious; those of sweetest temper and loftiest character and brightest genius passed from their classes to the camp. The lumbermen sprang forward from the forests, the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the Republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers, their posterity and mankind, went forth resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this Republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmers left the land but half ploughed, the grain but half planted, and, taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war, while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life, and all the tender affections of home. Whatever there was of truth and faith and public love in the common heart broke out with one expression. The mighty winds blew from every quarter to fan the flame of the sacred and unquenchable fire.

THE WAR A WORLD-WIDE WAR.

For a time the war was thought to be confined to our own domestic affairs; but it was soon seen that it involved the destinies of mankind, and its principles and causes shook the politics of Europe to the center, and from Lisbon to Pekin divided the governments of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a kingdom whose people had in an eminent degree attained to freedom of industry and the security of person and property. Its middle class rose to greatness. Out of that class sprung the noblest poets and philosophers, whose words built up the intellect of its people; skillful navigators, to find out the many paths of the oceans; discoverers in natural science, whose inventions guided its industry to wealth, till it equaled any nation of the world in letters, and excelled all in trade and commerce. But its government was become a government of land, and not of men; every blade of grass was represented, but only a small minority of the people. In the transition from the feudal forms, the heads of the social organization freed themselves from the military services which were the conditions of their tenure, and, throwing the burden on the industrial classes, kept all the soil to themselves. Vast estates that had been managed by monasteries as endowments for religion and charity, were appropriated to swell the wealth of courtiers and favorites; and the commons, where the poor man once had his right of pasture, were taken away, and, under forms of law, enclosed distributively within their own domain. Although no law forbade any inhabitant from purchasing land, the costliness of the transfer constituted a prohibition; so that it was the rule of that country that the plough should not be in the hands of its owner. The church was rested on a contradiction, claiming to be an embodiment of absolute truth, and yet was a creature of the statute book.

HER SENTIMENTS.

The progress of time increased the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty; in their years of strength, the laboring people, cut off from all share in governing the state, derived a scanty support from the severest toil, and had no hope for old age but in public charity or death. A grasping ambition had dotted the world with military posts; kept watch over our borders on the northeast, at the Bermudas, in the West Indies; held the gates of the Pacific, of the Southern and of the Indian ocean; hovered on our northwest at Vancouver; held the whole of the newest continent, and the entrances to the old Mediterranean and Red Sea, and garrisoned forts all the way from Madras to China. That aristocracy had gazed with terror on the growth of a commonwealth where freeholds existed by the million, and religion was not in bondage to the state; and now they could not repress their joy at its perils. They had not one word of sympathy for the kind-hearted poor man's son whom America had chosen for her chief; they jeered at his large hands, and his long feet, and ungainly stature; and the British Secretary of State for foreign affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great Republic was in its agony, that the Republic was no more, that a head-stone was all that remained due by the law of nations to "the late Union." But it is written: "Let the dead bury their dead;" they may not bury the living. Let the dead bury their dead; let a bill of reform remove the worn-out government of a class, and infuse new life into the British constitution by confiding rightful power to the people.

HER POLICY.

But while the vitality of America is indestructible, the British government hurried to do what never before had been done by Christian powers, what was in direct conflict with its own exposition of public law in the time of our struggle for independence. Though the insurgent states had not a ship in an open harbor, it invested them with all the rights of a belligerent, even on the ocean; and this, too, when the rebellion was not only directed against the gentlest and most beneficent government on earth, without a shadow of justifiable cause, but when the rebellion was directed against human nature itself for the perpetual enslavement of a race. And the effect of this recognition was that acts in themselves piratical found shelter in British courts of law. The resources of British capitalists, their workshops, their armories, their private arsenals, their shipyards, were in league with the insurgents, and every British harbor in the wide world became a safe port for British ships, manned by British sailors, and armed with British guns, to prey on our peaceful commerce; even on our ships coming from British ports, freighted with British products, or that had carried gifts of grain to the English poor. The prime minister in the House of Commons, sustained by cheers, scoffed at the thought that their laws could be amended at our request, so as to preserve real neutrality; and to remonstrances now owned to have been just, the secretary answered that they could not change their laws *ad infinitum*.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The people of America then wished, as they always have wished, as they still wish, friendly relations with England; and no man in England or America can desire it more strongly than I. This country has always yearned for good relations with England. Thrice only in all its history has that yearning been fairly met; in the days of Hampden and Cromwell, again in the first ministry of the elder Pitt, and again in the ministry of Shelburne. Not that there have not at all times been just men among the peers of Britain—like Halifax in the days of James the Second, or a Granville, an Argyll, or a Houghton in ours; and we cannot be indifferent to a country that produces statesmen like Cobden and Bright; but the best bower-anchor of peace was the working-class of England, who suffered most from our civil war, but who, while they broke their diminished bread in sorrow, always encouraged us to persevere.

FRANCE AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The act of regulating the rebel belligerents was concerted with France; France so beloved in America, on which she had conferred the greatest benefit that one people ever conferred on another; France, which stands foremost on the continent of Europe for the solidity of her culture, as well as for the bravery and generous impulses of her sons; France, which for centuries had been moving steadily in its own way towards intellectual and political freedom. The policy regarding further colonization of America by European powers, known commonly as the doctrine of Monroe, had its origin in France, and if takes any man's name, should bear the name of Turgot. It was adopted by Louis the Sixteenth, in the cabinet of which Vergennes was the most important member. It is emphatically the policy of France, to which, with transient deviations, the Bourbons, the First Napoleon and the House of Orleans have ever adhered.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

The late President was perpetually harrowed by rumors that the Emperor Napoleon the Third, desired formally to recognize the States in rebellion as an independent power, and that England held him back by her reluctance, or France by her traditions of freedom, or he himself by his own better judgment and clear perception of events. But the Republic of Mexico, on our borders was like ourselves, distracted by rebellion, and from a similar cause. The monarchy of England had fastened upon us slavery, which did not disappear with independence; in like manner the ecclesiastical policy established by the Spanish Council of the Indies, in the days of Charles the Fifth, and Phillip the Second, retained its vigor in the Mexican Republic. The fifty years of civil war under which she had languished, were due to the bigoted system which was the legacy of monarchy, just as here, the inheritance of slavery kept alive political strife and culminated in civil war. As with us there could be no quiet but through the end of slavery, so in Mexico, there could be no prosperity until the crushing tyranny of intolerance should cease. The party of slavery in the United States sent their emissaries to Europe to solicit aid; and so did the party of the church in Mexico, as organized by the old Spanish Council of the Indies, but with a different result. Just as the republican party had made an end of the rebellion, and was establishing the best government ever known in that region, and giving promise to the nation of order, peace and prosperity, word was brought us, in the moment of our deepest affliction, that the French Emperor, moved by a desire to erect in North America a buttress for Imperialism, would transform the republic of Mexico into a secundo geniture for the House of Hapsburg.

America might complain: she could not then interpose; and delay seemed justifiable. It was seen that Mexico could not, with all its wealth of land, compete in cereal products with our Northwest, nor in tropical products with Cuba; nor could it, under a disputed claim, attract capital, or create public works, or develope mines, or borrow money. So that the imperial system of Mexico, which was forced at once to recognize the wisdom of the policy of the republic by adopting it, could prove only an unremitting drain on the French treasury, for the support of an Austrian adventurer.

THE PERPETUITY OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Meanwhile a new series of momentous questions grows up, and forces themselves in the consideration of the thoughtful. Republicanism has learned how to introduce into its constitution every element of order, as well as every element of freedom; but thus far the continuity of its government has seemed to depend on the continuity of elections. It is now to be considered how perpetuity is to be secured against foreign occupation. The successor of Charles the First of England, dated his reign from the death of his father; the Bourbons coming back after a long series of revolutions, claimed that the Louis who became King was the eighteenth of that name. The present Emperor of France disclaiming a title from election alone, is called the third of his name. Shall a republic have less power of continuance when invading armies prevent a peaceful resort to the ballot box? What force shall it attach to intervening legislation? What validity to debts contracted for its overthrow? These momentous questions are by the invasion of Mexico thrown up for solution. A free State once truly constituted should be as undying as its people. The republic of Mexico must rise again.

THE POPE OF ROME AND THE REBELLION.

It was the condition of affairs in Mexico that involved the Pope of Rome in our difficulties, so far that he alone among temporal sovereigns recognized the Chief of the Confederate States as a president, and his supporters as a people; and in letters to great prelates of the Catholic church in the United States gave counsels for peace at a time when peace meant the victory of secession. Yet events move as they are ordered. The blessing of the Pope of Rome on the head of Duke Maximilian could not revive in the nineteenth century the ecclesiastical policy of the sixteenth; and the result is only a new proof that there can be no prosperity in the state without religious freedom.

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

When it came home to the consciousness of the Americans that the war which they were waging, was a war for the liberty of all the nations of the world, for freedom itself, they thanked God for the severity of the trial to which He put their sincerity, and nerved themselves for their duty with an inexorable will. The President was led along by the greatness of their self-sacrificing example; and, as a child, in a dark night, on a rugged way, catches hold of the hand of its father for guidance and support, he clung fast to the hand of the people and moved calmly through the gloom. While the statesmanship of Europe was scoffing at the hopeless inanity of their efforts, they put forth such miracles of energy as the history of the world had never known.

The navy of the United States, drawing into the public service the willing militia of the seas, doubled its tonnage in eight months, and established an actual blockade from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande. In the course of the war it was increased five fold in men and in tonnage, while the inventive genius of the country devised more effective kinds of ordnance and new forms of naval architecture in wood and iron. There went into the field, for various terms of service, about two million men, and in March last the men in service exceeded a million; that is to say one of every two able-bodied men took some part in the war, and at one time every fourth able-bodied man was in the field. In one single month, one hundred and sixty-five thousand men were recruited into service. Once, within four weeks, Ohio organized and placed in the field, forty-two regiments of infantry—nearly thirty-six thousand men; and Ohio was like other States in the East and in the West. The well-mounted cavalry numbered eighty-four thousand; of horses there there were together, first and last, two-thirds of a million. The movements of science came in aid of patriotism, so that, to choose a single instance out of many, an army twenty-three thousand strong, with its artillery, trains, baggage, and animals, were moved by rail from the Potomac to the Tennessee, twelve hundred miles in seven days. In the long marches wonders of military construction bridged the rivers, and whenever an army halted, ample supplies awaited them at their ever changing base. The vile thought that life is the greatest of blessings did not rise up. In six hundred and twenty-five battles and severe skirmishes, blood flowed like water. It streamed over the grassy plains; it stained the rocks; the undergrowth of the forest was red with it; and the armies marched on with majestic courage from one conflict to another, knowing that they were fighting for God and liberty. The organization of the medical department met its infinitely multiplied duties with exactness and despatch. At the news of a battle, the best surgeons of our cities hastened to the field, to offer the zealous aid of the greatest experience and skill. The gentlest and most refined of women left homes of luxury and ease, to build hospital tents near the armies, and to serve as nurses to the sick and dying. Besides the large supply of religious teachers by the public, the congregations spared to their brothers in the field the ablest ministers. The Christian Commission, which expended five and a half millions, sent four thousand clergymen chosen out of the best, to keep unsoiled the religious character of the men, and made gifts of clothes and food and medicine. The organization of private charity assumed unheard of dimensions. The Sanitary Commission, which had seven thousand societies, distributed, under the direction of an unpaid board, spontaneous contributions to the amount of fifteen millions, in supplies or money—a million and a half in money from California alone—and dotted the scene of war from Paducah to Port Royal, from Belle Plain, Virginia, to Brownsville, Texas, with homes and lodges.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The country had for its allies the river Mississippi, which would not be divided, and the range of mountains which carried the stronghold of the free through Western Virginia and Kentucky and Tennessee to the highlands of Alabama. But it invoked the still higher power of immortal justice. In ancient Greece, where servitude was the universal custom, it was held that if a child were to strike its parent, the slave should defend the parent, and by that act recover his freedom. After vain resistance, Lincoln, who had tried to solve the question by gradual emancipation, by colonization, and by compensation, at last saw that slavery must be abolished, or the Republic must die; and on the first day of January, 1863, he wrote liberty on the banners of the armies. When this proclamation, which struck the fetters from three millions of slaves, reached Europe, Lord Russell, a countryman of Milton and Wilberforce, eagerly put himself forward to speak of it in the name of mankind, saying: "It is of a very strange nature;" a "measure of war of a very questionable kind;" an act "of vengeance on the slave owner," that does no more than "profess to emancipate slaves where the United States authorities cannot make emancipation a reality." Now there was no part of the country embraced in the proclamation where the United States could not and did not make emancipation a reality. Those who saw Lincoln most frequently had never before heard him speak with bitterness of any human being; but he did not conceal how keenly he felt that he had been wronged by Lord Russell. And he wrote, in reply to another caviller: "The emancipation policy, and the use of colored troops, were the greatest blows yet dealt to the rebellion. The job was a great national one; and let none be slighted who bore an honorable part in it. I hope peace will come soon, and come to stay; then there will be some black men who can remember that they have helped mankind to this consummation."

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The proclamation accomplished its end, for, during the war, our armies came into military possession of every State in rebellion. Then, too, was called forth the new power that comes from the simultaneous diffusion of thought and feeling among the nations of mankind. The mysterious sympathy of the millions throughout the world was given spontaneously. The best writers of Europe waked the conscience of the thoughtful, till the intellectual moral sentiment of the old world was drawn to the side of the unlettered statesman of the west. Russia, whose emperor had just accomplished one of the grandest acts in the course of time by raising twenty millions of bondmen into free holders, and thus assuring the growth and culture of a Russian people, remained our unwavering friend. From the oldest abode of civilization, which gave the first example of an imperial government with equality among the people, Prince Kung, the secretary of State for foreign affairs, remembered the saying of Confucius, that we should not do to others what we would not that others should do to us, and in the name of the emperor of China closed its ports against the war ships and privateers of "the seditious."

CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

The war continued, with all the people of the world for anxious spectators. Its cares weighed heavily on Lincoln, and his face was ploughed with the furrows of thought and sadness. With malice towards none, free from the spirit of revenge, victory made him importunate for peace; and his enemies never doubted his word, or despaired of his abounding clemency. He longed to utter pardon as the word for all, but not unless the freedom of the negro should be assured. The grand battles of Mill Spring which gave us Nashville, of Fort Donelson, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness of Virginia, Winchester, Nashville, the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Fisher, the march from Atlanta, and the capture of Savannah and Charleston, all foretold the issue. Still more, the self-regeneration of Missouri, the heart of the continent; of Maryland, whose sons never heard the midnight bells chime so sweetly as when they rang out to earth and heaven that, by the voice of her own people, she took her place among the free; of Tennessee, which passed through fire and blood, through sorrows and the shadow of death, to work out her own deliverance, and by the faithfulness of her own sons to renew her youth like the eagle—proved that victory was deserved and would be worth all that it cost. If words of mercy uttered as they were by Lincoln on the waters of Virginia, were defiantly repelled, the armies of the country, moving with one will, went as the arrow to its mark, and without a feeling of revenge struck a death-blow at rebellion.

LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.

Where, in the history of nations, had a Chief Magistrate possessed more sources of consolation and joy than Lincoln? His countrymen had shown their love by choosing him to a second term of service. The raging war that had divided the country had lulled; and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of its results. The nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment of the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers among the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All people sent him their benedictions. And at the moment of the height of his fame, to which his humility and modesty added charms, he fell by the hand of the assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave.

THE GREATNESS OF MAN.

This is no time to say that human glory is but dust and ashes, that we mortals are no more than shadows in pursuit of shadows. How mean a thing were man, if there were not that within him which is higher than himself—if he could not master the illusions of sense, and discern the connections of events by a superior light which comes from God. He so shares the divine impulses that he has power to subject interested passions to love of country, and personal ambition to the ennoblement of man. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has helped to make this Republic an example of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle—Lyon, McPherson, Reynolds, Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Foote, Ward, with other compeers—and fell in the service, did not die in vain; they and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, died willingly "that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

THE JUST DIED FOR THE UNJUST.

The assassination of Lincoln, who was so free from malice, has by some mysterious influence struck the country with solemn awe, and hushed, instead of exciting, the passion for revenge. It seems as if the just had died for the unjust. When I think of the friends I have lost in this war—and every one who hears me has, like myself, lost those whom he most loved—there is no consolation to be derived from victims on the scaffold, or from anything but the established union of the regenerated nation.

CHARACTER OF LINCOLN.

In his character, Lincoln was through and through an American. He is the first native of the region west of the Alleghenies to attain to the highest station; and how happy it is that the man who was brought forward as the natural outgrowth of the first fruits of that region should have been of unblemished purity in private life, a good son, a kind husband, a most affectionate father, and, as a man, so gentle to all. As to integrity, Douglas, his rival, said of him, "Lincoln is the honestest man I ever knew."

The habits of his mind were those of meditation and inward thought, rather than of action. He excelled in logical statement, more than in executive ability. He reasoned clearly, his reflective judgment was good, and his purposes were fixed; but, like the Hamlet of his only poet, his will was tardy in action; and for this reason, and not from humility or tenderness of feeling, he sometimes deplored that the duty which devolved on him had not fallen to the lot of another. He was skillful in analysis; discerned with precision the central idea on which a question turned, and knew how to disengage it and present it by itself in a few homely, strong old English words that would be intelligible to all. He delighted to express his opinions by apothegm, illustrate them by a parable, or drive them home by a story.

Lincoln gained a name by discussing questions which, of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language; never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden impulses. During the progress of the election at which he was chosen President, he expressed no opinion that went beyond the Jefferson proviso of 1784. Like Jefferson and Lafayette, he had faith in the intuitions of the people, and read those intuitions with rare sagacity. He knew how to bide his time, and was less apt to be in advance of public opinion than to lag behind. He never sought to electrify the public by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion; but rather studied to move forward compactly, exposing no detachment in front or rear; so that the course of his Administration might have been explained as the calculating policy of a shrewd and watchful politician, had there not been seen behind it a fixedness of principle which from the first determined his purpose and grew more intense with every year, consuming his life by its energy. Yet his sensibilities were not acute, he had no vividness of imagination to picture to his mind the horrors of the battle-field or the sufferings in hospitals; his conscience was more tender than his feelings.

Lincoln was one of the most unassuming of men. In time of success, he gave credit for it to those whom he employed, to the people, and to the providence of God. He did not know what ostentation is; when he became President he was rather saddened than elated, and his conduct and manners showed more than ever his belief that all men are born equal. He was no respecter of persons; and neither rank, nor reputation, nor services overawed him. In judging of character he failed in discrimination, and his appointments were sometimes bad; but he readily deferred to public opinion, and in appointing the head of the armies he followed the manifest preference of Congress.

A good President will secure unity to his administration by his own supervision of the various departments. Lincoln, who accepted advice readily, was never governed by any member of his Cabinet, and could not be moved from a purpose deliberately formed; but his supervision of affairs was unsteady and incomplete; and sometimes, by a sudden interference transcending the usual forms, he rather confused than advanced the public business. If he ever failed in the scrupulous regard due the relative rights of Congress, it was so evidently without design that no conflict could ensue, or evil precedent be established. Truth he would receive from any one; but, when impressed by others, he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own.

It was the nature of Lincoln to forgive. When hostilities ceased, he who had always sent forth the flag with every one of its stars in the field, was eager to receive back his returning countrymen, and meditated "some new announcement to the South." The amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery had his most earnest and unwearied support. During the rage of war we get a glimpse into his soul from his privately suggesting to Louisiana that "in defining the franchise some of the colored people might be let in," saying: "They would probably help, in some trying time to come, to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom." In 1857 he avowed himself "not in favor of" what he improperly called "negro citizenship;" for the Constitution discriminates between citizens and electors. Three days before his death he declared his preference that "the elective franchise be now conferred on the very intelligent of the colored men and on those of them who served our cause as soldiers;" but he wished it done by the States themselves, and he never harbored the thought of exacting it from a new government as a condition of its recognition.

The last day of his life beamed with sunshine, as he sent by the Speaker of this House his friendly greetings to the men of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope; as he contemplated the return of hundreds of thousands of soldiers to fruitful industry; as he welcomed in advance hundreds of thousands of emigrants from Europe; as his eye kindled with enthusiasm at the coming wealth of the nation. And so, with these thoughts for his country, he was removed from the toils and temptations of this life and was at peace.

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the prime minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Edinburg, and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, river, and the stars. Palmerston was in public life sixty years; Lincoln but for a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skillful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his Shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston from his narrowness as an Englishman did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe. Palmerston was self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenuous, knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being willfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity. Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting-place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world.

CONCLUSION.

As the sum of all, the hand of Lincoln raised the flag; the American people was the hero of the war; and therefore the result is a new era of republicanism. The disturbances in the country grew not out of anything republican, but out of slavery, which is a part of the system of hereditary wrong; and the expulsion of this domestic anomaly opens to the renovated nation a career of unthought of dignity and glory. Henceforth our country has a moral unity as the land of free labor. The party for slavery and the party against slavery are no more, and are merged in the party of union and freedom. The States which would have left us are not brought back as conquered States, for then we should hold them only so long as that conquest could be maintained; they come to their rightful place under the constitution as original, necessary, and inseparable members of the State.

We build monuments to the dead, but no monuments of victory. We respect the example of the Romans, who never, even in conquered lands, raised emblems of triumph. And our generals are not to be classed in the herd of vulgar conquerors, but are of the school of Timoleon and William of Orange and Washington. They have used the sword only to give peace to their country and restore her to her place in the great assembly of the nations. Our meeting closes in hope, now that a people begins to live according to the laws of reason, and republicanism is intrenched in a continent.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM HENDERSON.

Second week of the engagement of the world renowned Artists,

MR. J. E. McDONOUGH
AND
MISS SOPHIE GIMBER KUHN.
THIS EVENING,
The Great Sensation Drama of
THE SEVEN SISTERS.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS...ANNIE EBERLE.

Re-engagement for six nights of the great Tragic Actress,
MISS JEAN HOSMER,
Who will appear in two great characters.
TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented the new five act sensation play of
Constance, the Poor Girl.
To conclude with the amusing burletta of the
SEVEN DAUGHTERS.
Bella Sunnyside....Miss Annie Eberle.
Macbeth Saturday afternoon.

MASONIC HALL.

ALF. BURNETT,
THE
WONDERFUL HUMORIST AND FACIAL CONTORTIONIST,
Will give two entertainments on
Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13 and 14,
AT MASONIC HALL,
He will be assisted on the second evening by
MISS HELEN FARROW,
Who will read selections from HAMLET, in connection with Mr. BURNETT.
Sheridan's Ride, Mule Brigade, New Years,
and many others.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Sale of Reserved seats commences on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at C. C. Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street. fe12

PITTSBURGH CHORAL UNION.
HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO,
"JUDAS MACCABÆUS,"
AT
MASONIC HALL.
Thursday Evening, Feb. 16, 1866,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.
CONDUCTOR........G. M. ALEXANDER.
LEADER........JAMES GILES.
TICKETS........ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be procured at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, A. Rankin's Drug Store, St. Clair street, C. H. Super's Drug Store, corner St. Clair and Penn streets, and at James T. Sample's Periodical Store, Federal street, Allegheny.

All persons holding tickets can secure reserved seats at H. KLEBER & BRO.'S, without extra charge on TUESDAY MORNING, 13th, at 10 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M. fe12:td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Billous Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:3mdkwF

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel: Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:ly

WM. BARNHILL & CO.
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de15:tf

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my29:lydkwT

GEO. REITER.....W. D. BEELER.....F. HOLLMAN
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.
REITER & CO.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW AND BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROW-BARS, &c.

Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa. jy22

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au7

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS, OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:lyd&wT

SENT FREE.--A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. my29:lyd&w

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap1:ly

BROOMS.

BROWNE'S UNIVERSAL BROOM.
This is the most perfect BROOM ever invented, and the only one which will stand the test of time. Selling the "UNIVERSAL" presents opportunities for making money rarely to be met with. No patent right to buy, as we assign territory without charge. Good active agents wanted in every county in Pennsylvania. Send for Circular. Address J. H. HOWCROFT & CO., care of JAS. L. HAVEN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. s31:lwd&w

FOR SALE---FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard of apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Taggs Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 560 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 350 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 60 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 188 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairview township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $50 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 5 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 164 Fourth street.

CHEAPEST COAL LANDS IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Will be sold cheaper than any other land of like quality, similar resources, and an equal distance from the city. 162 acres, underlaid with the best coal. There are two beds of limestone, one suitable for a flux in the blast furnace, the other building purposes, &c. The tract consists of two farms, 81 acres each, with dwelling houses, barns, stables, fruit orchards, &c. The coal is of the very best quality, and can be tested, a pit being open on the place. The coal will be transported over the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and the farms lying close to the town of Mansfield, and by the Washington Pike 4 miles from Jones' Ferry.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe8 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

FOR SALE--A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja18:tf

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE COAL LAND.
Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—I have at private sale a 3 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 50 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and 5 on third floor, with gas in every room; New Shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 80 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.
ja7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

ONLY $12,000!--FOR SALE.-- That Large TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING situate at Sewickley, and built originally for a Boarding School. It is 50 feet wide by 122 feet long, and contains large and small rooms to the number of FORTY. Three acres of ground, with shade trees, garden, shrubbery, &c. It would make a good Boarding House, for which it was used last year, or, with a little addition of back buildings, would make a row of good dwelling-houses. For further particulars, apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja20 51 Market Street.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 10 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to
ja10:tf B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

SOUTH COMMON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Thirty feet front by 240 deep to an alley, with large Dwelling House, well arranged and in good order, wide hall, two large parlors, dining room, kitchen and 6 or 8 chambers; gas and water fixtures. Persons wishing to purchase a beautiful residence, in a good location, are invited to examine this desirable property.
fe1 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

FOR SALE—160 acres of first-rate Land, situated in Texas county, Missouri. This tract was located in 1860, and selected with great care for a friend. Will sell the whole for $160. Apply soon.

ALSO, that neat Country Seat, three acres, full of choice fruit, good house, barn, &c., 3 miles from the city. Price $3,000. B. McLAIN & CO.,
ja31 Real Estate Broker, 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—The Contents, Fixtures and Good Will of a Grocery Store, now doing a good business and in a good location. The above can be purchased upon liberal terms, if applied for soon, as the owner is about leaving the place. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja31 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE--155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, two good cellars, porch, four rooms on second floor, bath room and finished attic; water fixtures in three rooms; 27 feet front by 120 deep, fronting on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and location, apply to
ja11 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1¾ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to
ja23 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE CHEAP--14 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
ja20:1mm Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja31:tf No. 164 Fourth Street.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a firm Property, situate on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
Butler street, Lawrenceville.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good Brick Dwelling, situate on Main st., Lawrenceville. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth Street.

SKATES.

SKATES!
SKATES! SKATES!
2,500 PAIRS OF
Ladies, Gents and Childrens
SKATES,
In Every Variety, for Sale Low
BY
JAMES BOWN.
no1:dmd No. 126 WOOD STREET.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Assortm
Ever Offered in this Market
AT
McCORD & CO'S,
No. 123 Wood Street.

RAILROADS.

1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; [Bellefonte, 10:30 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.;] Harrisburg, 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore, 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:25 P. M.; Philadelphia, 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, [illegible] P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg, 6:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, 6:05 P. M.; arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:35 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe† 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:25 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,* 12:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 3:45 P. M.; Philadelphia,* 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
‡*Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.*

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:50 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	1:50 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:35 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 13th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P.
Express	2:45 P. M.		3:05 P. M.
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.

For Newcastle and Erie..................6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:
P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., [illegible] P. M., 9:00 P. M.
C. & P. R. R.—11:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:20 P.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Allegheny for
NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P. and 5:40 P. M.
ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.
NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.
ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.
WELLSVILLE—3:00 P. M.
Returning, arrive at Allegheny.
P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., [illegible] A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12:20 A.
C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. M.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City.
no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE
VIA STEUBENVILLE
TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,
Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	6:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:35 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:30 A.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.
Winter Arrangement.
On and after
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,
the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsb'gh.*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
Express	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second "	6:15 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second "	4:15 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-ly W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 3:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at [illegible] A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 8:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:55 P. M.
ja31 F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER W&ILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,
ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING.
Warranted for Three Years.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO
WM. SUMNER & CO., Gen'l Agts.,
27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
ja20

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna. State Fair.
First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine, at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT,
oc27:eodma No. 18 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SHAW & CLARK'S
Sewing Machines
Are manufactured without any complicated machinery, and therefore are not liable to get out of repair, and are perfectly adapted for every description of family Sewing and Tailoring. We do not class our Machines with cheap machines, as we have taken off Patentee prices. We refer to the following persons in reference:

Mr. A. AIKEN, No. 166 Fourth street; Mr. VANDER NAILLEN, No. 223 Webster street; Mr. J. DOLAN, No. 42 Colwell street; Mr. J. SCOFIELD, No. 19 Second street, Allegheny City. We have others that we can refer to. All of our Machines are warranted five years. AGENTS WANTED.
R. H. LONG, Agent,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no10:3meod Pittsburgh, Pa.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE licensed to use the [illegible]. Agents are clearing from [illegible] per month. County rights given to good agents. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents, [illegible]

[illegible]

JOSEPH [illegible], Dentist, [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom.	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom.	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitt & Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.	6:25 p m
2d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	01:50 p m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	8:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	3:35 p m
Express	2:20 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3:05 a m	Express	2:03 a m
Express	1:58 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:58 p m	Express	[illegible] p m
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	[illegible] p m
Wheeling Expr's	5:18 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.; Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:23 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:50 p m	Express	10:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:09 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:45 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	3:10 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.		Departs.	
No. 40 Express	7:58 p m	No. 27 Express	6:53 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
a m ... 4:00 p m	8:00 a m ... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

450 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ne7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of Firemen's Association.

The Firemen's Association met last evening. Present: Messrs. Mackey, Sims, McMurtry, Colville, Burke, Wallaker, Cupples, Irwin, Leonard, Butler, T. M. Little, Swint, Killen, Nobbs, McGuire, Hall, and McCarthy, President.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws reported verbally that they had made progress.

R. W. Mackey, Treasurer, read his report, which shows the sum of $443.26 remaining in the treasury. Mr. Mackey also resigned both his membership and the treasuryship of the Association, which were accepted, and a tender of thanks voted him for the faithful manner in which he had discharged his duties as Treasurer and member of the Association.

Messrs. Chas. F. Porter and W. O. Davis also offered their resignations as members of the Association, which were accepted.

John S. Torley presented his credentials from the Vigilent Steam Fire Company, vice Chas. F. Porter, resigned, and was admitted to a seat.

A communication endorsing the admission of the Stewart Hook and Ladder Company was received from the Eagle Fire Company.

Mr. Burke offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision of the Constitution to insert a clause relative to the unnecessary quantity of water thrown at fires, damaging property to a greater extent than the fire itself, and to endeavor to have the Chief Engineer made a salaried office with power to enforce the rules and regulations of the Association. The resolution was lost.

Mr. McCarthy re-offered the resolution striking out all after the words "fire itself."

Mr. Little moved to refer the resolution of Mr. McCarthy to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, which was accepted by Mr. McCarthy.

The motion of Mr. Little called forth a very general discussion, during which the powers of the Fire Marshal were reviewed, and a lively debate occurred between his Honor, Mayor McCarthy, and Alderman Butler, showing their views to be widely at variance on the subject. The motion finally passed.

Mr. Killen offered a resolution that a committee of three from the Association be appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Allegheny City Fire Department with a view of recommending to the Court a proper person for Chief Engineer. No action taken.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution that a Committee of one from each Fire Company be appointed to confer with the Insurance Companies to ascertain the amount they would pay a Chief Engineer, in case he has sufficient powers granted him. Resolution passed and Messrs. Hall, of the Stewart Hook and Ladder Co.; Kincaid, Eagle; W. J. Montgomery, Allegheny; W. C. McCarthy, Duquesne; J. J. Torley, Vigilant; Joseph Irwin, Niagara; Joseph A. Butler, Good Intent; Jos. Knobbs, Independence; J. M. Killen, Relief and Wm. Burke, Neptune, appointed on the Committee.

Mr. Colvin offered a resolution that there be a delegation of three from each of the fire companies of Allegheny county, appointed to meet with this association to select a proper person to serve as Fire Marshal for this county, subject to the approval of the Court.

Mayor McCarthy opposed the resolution on the ground that the Insurance companies who pay the salaries, should be permitted to select the man whom they are called upon to pay.

Messrs. Colwin, Little, Butler and others favored the resolution, and thought that an endorsement of a man for the office of Marshall by the Fire Department should and would have as much weight with the Court as the wishes of the Insurance Companies. Passed.

A bill in favor of Captain Pratt, for $11 was passed and ordered to be paid.

On motion, adjourned.

Meeting of the Sanitary Committee.

A meeting of the Sanitary Committee appointed by Councils, was held last evening. Dr. Gallaher, chairman, presiding.

The members present were, Messrs. Boggs, McClelland, McEwan, Brown, Normandie, Ogden, Rees, Lowe, Chapson, Forley, Wilson and Gallaher, chairman.

A very general interchange of opinion was had among the members as to the specific duties devolved upon them by their appointment, which resulted in a determination not to take any decisive action for the present. They will, however, meet from time to time to compare notes and perfect their plans, so that in the event of a visitation of cholera (which is anticipated) they may be fully prepared to act promptly and efficiently. An ounce of prevention is said to be worth a pound of cure. Let all, therefore, as the season approaches, do their part towards putting the city in a proper sanitary condition. The Sanitary Commission alone cannot ward off the cholera or any other epidemic—all must labor for the same object.

Railroad Litigation.

A considerable portion of the time of our courts has lately been devoted to the trial of cases on behalf of and against railroad companies, and quite a number of them still remain undisposed of. This brings "work for the lawyers," and our friend, John H. Hampton, Esq., just now has his "hands full," as Solicitor for the Pennsylvania, the Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. Mr. Hampton ranks amongst the ablest and most successful of the younger members of the bar, and has perhaps tried more railroad cases than any other member of the profession in this city. His long experience as solicitor has rendered him perfectly familiar with the railroad laws of the country; and this fact, taken in connection with the care and skill displayed in the preparation and trial of his cases, accounts for the remarkable degree of success which has hitherto attended his efforts. As an advocate he displays untiring energy, and works with that spirit and zeal which are always requisite to success.

Great Silver Excitement.

The following letter found upon our desk last night, will explain itself. As everything pertaining to the precious metal is of interest we give it entire:

FRANKFORT SPRINGS, BEAVER CO., PA., February 12th, 1866.

There has been a silver vein found on Fravis Creek, near the Beaver and Allegheny county line, which has caused great excitement in the vicinity of Frankfort and elsewhere. There have been two companies organized to explore for silver, one of which is sinking a shaft. The other company will commence operations in a few days. The indications for silver are good, and it is thought by experienced miners that a paying quantity of silver will be obtained at from twenty to forty feet. The company now exploring has got good silver ore at seventeen feet, which will be sent to the mint to be tested. This discovery was first made on a farm belonging to John Adams, by Henry Webster, of this place.

HENRY WILSON.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—The most beautiful scenic piece ever presented upon this stage is now brought out nightly. The house last night was a perfect jam, even to the standing room. Notwithstanding the drawbacks of a first night's presentation, the piece went off splendidly and the closing tableau was magnificent. It will be repeated to-night.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Jean Hosmer last night appeared in the beautiful five act sensation play of Constance, the Poor Girl. Possessed of a splendid figure and bearing, and being a good reader, Miss Hosmer could scarcely be otherwise than successful in any part she undertook. This evening performance will conclude with the amusing burletta of the Seven Daughters.

Presentation.

Episodes occur sometimes that strew life's pathway with flowers, and smooth our cares through this vale of tears. We were fortunate enough to be present at one of these episodes last night. About nine o'clock we were approached by a gentleman who desired our presence at the St. Charles Hotel. Upon repairing there we were shown into the parlor, where we met the Directors and officers of the Central Park, and a number of other gentlemen, and a few moments afterward, Miss Carrie A. Moore appeared, escorted by a prominent member of the Central Park Company. After a pleasant interchange of compliments, the business of the evening was entered upon. A gentleman arose, and approaching Miss Moore, said:

Miss Moore:—In behalf of the officers and directors of the Central Park Skating Club, it becomes my pleasant duty to present to you this slight expression of our appreciation of your skating abilities, and congratulate you upon your success here, and hope that it may follow you in the future. I assure you that in leaving us you take with you our most sincere regards and wishes, and I would also say that your engagement has not only proved of value in the golden arena of pleasure, but also in a financial view. We are proud to bear corroborative testimony to your superior skatorial abilities which had preceded your visit here. We trust that this link in the chain of our acquaintance may be cherished as earnestly as your memory will in our circle.

We cherish the fond hope that in the coming winter we may again witness your superior abilities in this art in which you have fairly won the title of Skatorial Queen of America, a name which we trust may be associated with a thousand worldly blessings. With sentiments of esteem,

We remain yours, truly.

He then presented the lady with a beautiful and costly gold medal and chain, the former bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Miss Carrie A. Moore, the Skatorial Queen of America," on one side, and upon the reverse "By the Officers and Directors of the Central Skating Park Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 12th, 1866."

Miss Moore received the token in a brief and exceedingly appropriate speech, after which music, toasts and conversation, assisted by the potent influence of wine, served to pass away a pleasant hour.

Oakland Park—Spring Meeting.

Maj. H. B. Vanvoorhis, proprietor of Oakland Park, announces that the spring meeting will commence on Monday, May 21st, 1866, and continue throughout the month, at which time he will offer liberal premiums for the encouragement of the training and breeding of horses. The time is somewhat distant, but the proprietor is determined to give ample notice, so that all may make their arrangements for being present. Some thirty liberal premiums are offered, besides $100 premiums for four, five and six years old. Those wishing to enter must do so before the 1st of May, at the Park, or to the proprietor, Box 1,600 Pittsburgh, Pa., stating the name of their horse and the premium or premiums they desire to enter the same for.

Important Ejectment Case.—Judge Stowe was yesterday engaged in trying an ejectment case of some importance, in which R. Stone Caldwell, is plaintiff, and James O'Connell, defendant. It seems that the defendant has in his possession a lot of ground, situate in the village of Millersville, Penn township, two hundred feet front, by one hundred and two feet deep. The plaintiff claims tittle under a patent, granted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in July, 1786, to David Furguson, and by him devised to George Millar and David Hattler, which was afterwards devised by them to plaintiff. The case is exciting considerable interest from the fact that a large portion of the town of Millersville is involved in the issue. On trial.

Before Alderman Taylor.—ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Thomas Morgan was yesterday arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Timothy Monahan. After hearing the facts, Alderman Taylor held him to bail in the sum of $300.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.—Louis Gerst made oath before the same Alderman, that H. Alweiser had made threats of violence against him, and he was afraid that he would carry those threats into execution. After a hearing, the defendant was bound over to keep the peace.

Alf Burnett's Lecture.—The celebrated humorist and comic lecturer, Alf. Burnett, will open his olio of oddities to-night at Masonic Hall. There has always been a great desire among our citizens to see and hear this lecturer, and those who so desire, may have their wishes gratified by visiting the hall to-night and to-morrow night. Alf is always irresistable, and having added to his well-stocked repertoire, will probably be more so now than ever.

Heavy Damages Claimed.—Judge Mellon was occupied during yesterday in hearing an action for damages, in which Michael Cunningham is plaintiff and the Western Transportation Company defendants. It is alleged that on the 26th of August last the Steubenville Railroad Company left a car standing on the track of their road in a careless and unguarded manner, by means of which plaintiff's son lost his life. Hence an action for damages in the sum of $10,000. On trial.

Robbery at Freeport.—On Saturday night last some person or persons unknown, entered the store of Hugh Reed, and stole therefrom about thirty dollars in money, and a lot of jewelry and cutlery, but to what amount we could not learn. Mr. Reed keeps a drug store in connexion with a jewelry establishment.

Pittsburgh Contributions to the Christian Commission.—The report of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Christian Commission, just published at Washington, shows that the contributions from this city for the year 1865 amounted to $150,000, being the largest amount contributed by any one branch during the year.

Committed.—Mayor McCarthy yesterday committed to jail John H. Bennett, who, it will be remembered, was arrested several days since, for stealing an overcoat from the hall of the residence of W. A. Herron, Esq. The evidence against him was conclusive.

Stealing from an Employer.—Jas. Freeman made oath that Pat Brannon, who is in his employ, had been guilty of abstracting from his effects, and he prayed he might be arrested. The arrest was made, and Brannon held for a hearing to-day. Tanglefoot whiskey is said to be the cause of the whole affair.

Assault and Battery.—Charles Tyas prayed that a warrant might be issued for the arrest of James Cowley, charging him with having assaulted his person. The arrest was made and the accused held to bail in the sum of $200.00.

Rough Weather Coming.—An Oil City dispatch received yesterday afternoon states that the weather was cold and snowing, and that the river was rising, although there were no immediate prospects of the ice breaking up.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

The Sunday Liquor Law—Excitement Among Tavern-Keepers.

Considerable excitement was created at the Mayor's office, this morning, by the publication in one of the morning papers, of a list of a score or more of tavern-keepers, who, it was alleged, had been returned for selling liquor on Sunday, and who were to have a hearing to-day before the Mayor. The friends of the parties, to the number of over one hundred assembled at the Mayor's office this morning but neither the Mayor nor his clerks knew for a time "what was up." When the cause of the excitement was ascertained, the parties were informed that, as yet, no information had been made against any tavern-keeper, for selling on the previous Sabbath. The night police had been instructed, on Saturday night, to keep a sharp watch upon the taverns, and report the result of their observations—whether parties were seen to enter and depart, either at front or side doors; to notice whether lights were kept burning in the bar rooms, etc. These observations were made by the police, and the name of the proprietor of each house, about which signs of "life" were observed, was returned. This was intended chiefly for information, to guide the Mayor as to the extent of the Sunday liquor business, and the character of the parties engaged in it. In order to convict of the offense, positive evidence must be adduced, that liquor was drunk and paid for. Of course, the passing of persons to and from the premises, or the appearance of a light, would not be sufficient evidence upon which to base an information, however important it might be as corroborative testimony. It is possible that informations may be made against some of the parties whose names appear in the list, but, as yet, no charges have been made against them. The publication doubtless resulted from a misapprehension of the facts. We may state, however, in this connection, that Mayor McCarthy is determined to enforce the Sunday liquor law, and the sooner the liquor sellers come to realize this fact the better it will be for them. We warned the tavern keepers, a week ago, as to what they might expect if they persisted in selling on Sunday, and we repeat that warning now.

Goes to Louisville.

Our much esteemed friend, Benjamin C. Barker, Esq., who has for some time been a partner in the extensive dry goods establishment of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, leaves for Louisville, Ky., to-day, where he is to become associated as a partner in the well-known firm of S. Barker & Co. Mr. Barker is a most enterprising and energetic business man, and during his residence in our city has made a host of friends, both in business and social circles, by his obliging disposition, affable and courteous manners and dignified deportment. He carries with him our best wishes for eminent success in his new sphere of commercial operations.

On Saturday evening Mr. Barker gave a farewell banquet to the employees of the Market street establishment. In the course of the evening, Mr. Cooper, in behalf of the employees of the firm, presented to Mr. Barker a beautiful gold watch, valued at over two hundred dollars, as a token of their esteem and regard, and to serve as a memento of the amicable relations that have existed between them during the period of their commercial intercourse.

Earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

The folowing is a statement of the approximate earnings of this Company during the month of January ult., compared with the same period last year.

	1866.	1865.	Increase
From Freights	$352,920 93	$427,067 40	
" Passeng'rs	176,397 50	236,772 07	
" Ex Matter	9,928 12	9,346 87	$ 581 25
" Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	
" Rent of RW	7,083 33	7,083 33	
" Miscelln's	1,333 60	2,049 52	
Total	$555,488 48	$690,144 19	$ 581 25

Decrease from Freights, $74,146 47; from Passengers, $60,374 57; from Miscellaneous, $715 92. Total, $135,236 96.

Another Suit for Damages.

In the District Court yesterday morning—Judge Williams presiding—the case of Mrs Jane Hastings vs. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and same plaintiff against the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, was called up for trial. The plaintiff is the widow of Robert Hastings, who was killed at the Federal street depot of the former named company, in Allegheny, in January, 1865, just after he had received his month's pay at the 'pay car,' which was standing on the track at the depot. The deceased, after getting his money, was in the act of passing between the "pay car" and a passenger car, which stood five or six feet from it, and which, just at the moment of his passing, was shoved against the pay car, by a train which was backing into the depot. He was caught between the bumpers and mashed to death. It was a passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, which was backed against the car adjoining the "pay car," and hence it is that the latter company is included in the action. The plaintiff alleges carelessness on the part of the agents of the defendants, while the defendants claim that the deceased met his death by his own carelessness, being engaged in counting his money when the accident happened. Mrs. Hastings is the mother of four children who were dependent upon deceased for support, and these actions are to obtain damages for the loss sustained in his death. Thos. M. Marshall and S. H. Geyer Esqrs., appear for the plaintiff. John H. Hampton, Esq., for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., for the Cleveland road.

Too Much Schnapps—Narrow Escape from Drowning.

At about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night the watchman on the Railroad bridge over the Allegheny heard cries of "murder!" "help!" &c., proceeding from the water directly beneath the bridge, at the foot of the fourth pier. He could see nothing of the man, but he procured a rope and threw the end to him, guided by the voice, but the man would not or could not take hold of it. Officers Busha and Cupples, of the day police, and Lieutenant Hull and officer Mungle, of the night watch, were near, and at length succeeded in getting a skiff across the ice to the water, and at last found the man they were searching for and got him safely ashore. When found he was sitting on the shelving base of the pier, completely under water as high as his chin. He was insensible, and so far gone that he probably would have perished very shortly. He was removed to the hotel of Mr. Rinehart, on Penn street, and Dr. Foster was called in to attend him. At first he was not recognized, but shortly another German came in and recognized him as a man by the name of Schlaus, for whom he had been searching. He stated that Schlaus and he had been to a small party and had returned about midnight. He had left Schlaus at the door of his boarding house, and he had not seen him since. In the morning Schlaus was partially recovered, but has no recollection of how he got in the water, whether he walked out upon the ice and fell in or whether he attempted to cross the bridge and fell through. He was somewhat bruised and cut by pieces of floating ice striking him, but will probably recover.

Recovery of the Body of Mrs. Flinner.

On Saturday the body of an unknown woman was found embedded in the ice at Brunot's Island, a few miles below the city. Supposing that the body was that of one of the two women who were drowned on New Year's Day, by the capsizing of a skiff, while crossing from the Point to South Pittsburgh, word was sent to their friends, and the body was subsequently identified as that of Mrs. Flinner. The body was so firmly imbedded in the ice that it was with great difficulty that she could be removed. She was very much decayed, and could only be identified by a portion of her clothing. Coroner Clawson was summoned, and held an inquest yesterday morning. From the evidence, it appeared that, although the skiff was loaded heavily, (containing ten persons, including Mr. Oldham, the oarsman,) it had carried much heavier loads in perfect safety. The boat was in good condition, and was purchased expressly for a ferry boat. The waves of the steam ferry boat caused some rocking, and it was necessary to hasten through them, so as to avoid the steam tow boat Uncle Sam, which was heading directly for the skiff. The alarm of the women at the rocking of the boat, and the apparent hurry of the oarsman, caused them to jump up excitedly and upset the boat. It was probable that if all had sat still, they would have reached the shore in perfect safety. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

A Mysterious Case.—On the 29th of January last, James D. Henderson, formerly a lieutenant in the army, left his home in Philadelphia for the purpose of visiting the Western States. On the 8th inst. a letter was received by his relatives from a person signing himself J. W. Donnely, stating that Henderson had died suddenly in this city a few days before. His friends immediately wrote to Donnely, inquiring into the circumstances connected with Henderson's death, and also where the body was buried, but received no answer. Suspicion is now entertained that Henderson met with a violent death. Any person who can throw any light upon the matter will confer a favor by calling upon Joseph Albree, Esq., corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

Committed.—John Cummerford and Barney McFagan were before Mayor McCarthy yesterday on charges of disorderly conduct. They were fined—the former ten and the latter five dollars, and in default were committed for ten and five days respectively.

MEDICAL.

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No.			CENTS.
No. 1	cures	FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	[illegible]
2	"	WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	[illegible]
3	"	CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	[illegible]
4	"	DIARRHEA of children or adults	[illegible]
5	"	DYSENTERY, Griping and Billous Colic	[illegible]
6	"	CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	[illegible]
7	"	COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	[illegible]
8	"	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	[illegible]
9	"	HEADACHE, Sick Headache	[illegible]
10	"	DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	[illegible]
11	"	SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	[illegible]
12	"	LEUCORRHEA, or Whites	[illegible]
13	"	CROUP, hoarse cough	[illegible]
14	"	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	[illegible]
15	"	RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	[illegible]
16	"	FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	"	PILES, internal or external	50
18	"	OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	"	CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	"	WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	"	ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	"	EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23	"	DROPSY, enlarged glands	50
24	"	GENERAL DEBILITY, physical weakness	5
25	"	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	"	SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	50
27	"	KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	"	NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	[illegible]
29	"	SORE MOUTH, or Canker	50
30	"	URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	"	PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	"	SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	100
33	"	EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	100
34	"	DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	100

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Cases of 30 vials, in morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 10 boxes (No. 1 to 15) and book	3 00

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Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.

Gold continues weak and unsettled, with a drooping tendency, opening and closing in New York to-day at 138½. Government bonds are firm, with a good demand, both for investment, and on speculation at stiffening rates. Railroad shares steady, with sales of Cleveland & Pittsburgh at 80, an advance; and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago at 92.

In our market there was nothing done today worthy of special notice. With the exception of Bank shares, there is but very little inquiry for any of our local stocks, and transactions, therefore, have been of rare occurrence for some time past. Oil stocks appear to have been almost entirely lost sight of, though we have reason to believe that some of our people will not forget them soon—especially those who invested freely during the excitement, something over a year ago.

—The bankers and large dealers of Nevada and California are said to be considerably excited by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Nevada, declaring that its "Specific Contract Law," by which gold and silver coin is recognized as a legal tender, is unconstitutional. A precisely similar law exists in California, the Supreme Court of which pronounced it constitutional, and it has been regarded by the business community in the Pacific States as a fixed fact. Quite a commotion is, therefore, created by the decision of the Nevada Court that debts may be paid "in any legal tender recognized by the laws of the United States;" that is, Treasury Notes, and it is regarded as an entering wedge for the introduction of paper currency. On hearing the decision of the Nevada Court, the bankers of Virginia, Nevada, held a meeting, and resolved that all persons who borrowed money and contracted debts under the provisions of the Specific Contract Act are morally and honorably, if not legally, bound to liquidate such debts and obligations in gold or silver coin, and that any one who may take advantage of this decision will not be entitled to any credit. They also resolved to continue their business on a gold and silver basis, and that no other currency be received on general deposit.

—On the important question of reducing the volume of the currency with the view to an early return to specie payments, the *Financial Chronicle*, says:

"The belief is held that the future policy of Mr. McCulloch may receive some important modifications if Congress should fail to approve his plan of paying off and funding the seven-thirties before contracting the volume of active currency. The general impression seems to be that the seven-thirties should be let alone for the present, and that nothing but confusion and disappointment are likely to arise from taking them up before maturity. Certain persons urge, indeed, that we cannot deal with the currency question to advantage till our temporary loans are paid off. This is true of the call loans which are a burden to the Treasury and should for the most part be paid off with as little delay as possible. But it is emphatically untrue of the seven-thirties, which at present are no cause of embarrassment whatever. These persons, however, claim that we cannot reduce the volume of the currency while we are selling bonds. This statement is contradicted by facts. Last year we contracted our active currency to a very considerable extent, although during its course we had to make new loans to a larger amount than were ever negotiated in a single year by any nation in the world before. And to that contraction the present decline in prices is largely due. We trust, then, that Congress will give positive, unmistakeable expression in the opinion that the first work to be done is not the funding of notes which fall due in 1867 and 1868, but the reducing of the redundant currency whose inflating influence has exerted and is exerting so mischievous an influence on prices and on general business. Whether any new powers shall be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury is comparatively a subordinate question. He has already under the acts of June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865, all the power which is needful to contract and to restore the currency to a healthier condition by converting the greenbacks first into compound interest notes and by gradually and slowly funding them when they have become inert and have ceased to exercise the functions of paper money."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Railway speculation was quite strong this afternoon, and prices generally better, with more demand for stocks. Michigan Southern and Rock Island were the features, and the rise on the latter was larger than on any other shares.

At the second regular and last open boards the Stock Market was firmer, with more active demand for stocks generally. The market was bid up to-day on reports from Washington that the Finance Bill would not be acted upon for some time, and also that it would meet with considerable opposition. The speech of the President also gives courage to bull operations.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: New York Central, 92; Erie, 78¾; Hudson River, 101; Reading, 100⅞; Michigan Southern, 69½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80¼; Rock Island, 103¼; North Western, 27½; ditto preferred, 85¾; Governments steady on Gold Bonds, little weaker on Seven-Thirty Notes.

The Gold Market was steady all afternoon, at 1,38¼@1,38½ cash. Gold was loaned at 3-16 per cent. The market closed at 1,38½. There was increased demand for money this afternoon on the Stock Exchange, but the supply was ample, and the market remains at 6 per cent. on call.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange:

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 31½. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, 20 to 50 hoop, 87½c to $1,65; Empress trail, $1,25. Bleached Shirtings—New York mills, 52½; Newburyport, 30; Forest Dale, 40; Clinton C C C, 40. Prints—Cocheco, 25; Sprague, 24; Pacific, 24; American, 23½; Dunnel, 22½; Victory, 21. Delaines—Hamilton, 29; Armures, 30. Cambrics—Washington, 22; Manville, 21. Silecias—Clinton, 36; Indian Orchard, 32½. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 37½; Laconia F, 40. Ticks—Hampden C C, 40; do. D. D., 36. Stripes—Haymaker, 31; Arasapha, 30. Denims—New York, 40; Boston Manufacturing Co., 37. Cassimeres—Farmers & Mechanics, 70; Plough, Loom and Anvil, 70. Spool Cotton—Clark's six-cord, 109; do. enamelled, 95; Green & Daniel, 85.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—COTTON—A shade lower at 45c.

FLOUR—Firm; high grades and midling dull and declined for lowgrades, at $7,80@8,00 for Extra State; $8,50@8,95, common to good superior brands Extra R. H. O.; $10,75, trade brands; market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $2,22@2,23.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged; common Chicago Spring $1,55; Rye in moderate request; Western, 85c; Barley and Barley Malt nominal; Corn in moderate request, part for export, without material change in prices, at 73@77c for unsound, and 77½ for sound mixed Western in store and delivered; Oats dull at 40@43c for unsound Western, and 56c for sound.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 30@31c for Crude, and 48@52c for Refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy at $28,87½@29,50 for new mess, closing at $29 cash, $28,25@29,50 for old do, and $23@23,25 for prime mess; also 3,250 bbls new mess for February, March and April, at sellers' and buyers' option, at $28,87½@29,12½. Beef steady at $16@20 for new plain mess, and $25@24 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at 41@42c. Cut meats heavy at 11½@12½c for shoulders, and 16½@17c for hams. Bacon quiet. Dressed hogs heavy at 12½@12¾c for western, and 12¾@13½c for city. Lard heavy at 15½@18¼c. Butter in fair demand at 20@32½c for Ohio, and 28@38c for State.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1.90 for No. 1 new red. Corn firmer, and prices higher, closing at 34c for No. 1 shelled. Oats dull at 26c for No. 2. Rye dull at 76c for No. 1.

HOGS—Quiet and nothing doing; no sale to indicate the market, and prices are nominal; receipts since Saturday are only 502 head.

PROVISIONS—Heavy and prices tending downward; first class brands City Mess Pork were offered at $29; $28 was offered and refused. Bulk Meats and Meats unchanged and dull. Lard in demand at 18c for prime city.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and prices nominal at 41c for middling.

WHISKY—Continues dull and entirely nominal.

GOLD—139⅝.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Money quiet at 6 per cent. Sterling dull at 107@107½.

Stocks lower; United States 6's coupons '82 102¾; United States 10-40 coupons 94½; United States 6's 1 year certificates, new issue 99¼; Tennessee 6's '90, 89; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 24¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul 100; New York Central 79¼; Erie 78¾; Hudson 101½; Reading 100⅞; North Western 28; Illinois Central 113; North Western, preferred, 55; Rock Island 103¼.

Gold is without decided change, opening at 138¾, declining to 138¼, and closing at 138⅞.

Government stocks steady.

Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Loans,	$242,668,872	Increase,	$103,875
Specie,	101,000,986	Decrease,	897,785
Circulation,	22,240,469	Increase,	746,235
Deposits,	188,796,663	Decrease,	2,214,371
Legal Tenders,	68,436,033	Decrease,	214,740

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 700,000 lbs, at a range of 58@75 for straight lots of fleece, and 60@75c for super and extra pulled. Included are sales of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin fleece at 58@61c; 20,000 lbs New York do, 65c; 50,000 mixed Ohio, 63@65c; 85,000 lbs good Ohio, 70@73c; 75,000 lbs fine Ohio, at 75c; 20,000 lbs choice Pennsylvania, 82c; and small select lots of both Ohio and Pennsylvania at a range of 78@85c, and upwards. In Pacific wools we note sales of 160,000 lbs Oregon, at supposed 47½c, and small lots of California at 40@43c. In Canada, sales 5,000 lbs combing at 76@80c. In foreign there have been sales of Cape at 38@45c; Mestiza at 33@40c, and low Donskoi at 26c.

The probability that the wool-growing interest of the West may have sufficient influence in the present Congress, to secure an increase of the tariff rates on the foreign article, is an important commercial element, just now, in promoting activity in trade and sustaining prices both for the staple and its products. Both growers and manufacturers are awaiting developements upon this subject with considerable anxiety; though, with fair dealing and reciprocity, no great conflict of interest is expected.—*Bulletin*.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.

Business generally, was very dull and neglected to-day, owing partially to the wet and inclement condition of the wheather, which always has a tendency to retard out-door operations. There was an excellent attendance on 'Change, but, unfortunately, nearly everybody wants to sell, and with nobody to buy, very few sales were effected.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and dull but unchanged. Corn is in fair demand, and we can report a sale of 1600 bushels Shelled, in elevator, at 64. Barley is very dull—Sale of 2000 bush Spring reported on private terms—understood to be at 75—time. Rye is in fair demand, with a sale of 2600 bushels prime, from Armstrong County, to arrive, at 75. Sales of 2 cars Oats reported at 42, to arrive, and small sales from store at the usual advance.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair local demand for the best grades. We continue to quote from store at $8@8¼ for Spring Wheat Family, and $10@10½ for fair to choice brands of Winter Wheat. Rye Flour is still reported dull at $5½@5¾ per bbl, and Buckwheat is quoted firm at $5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is reported steady with a fair jobbing demand at 15@15½ for Shoulders; 18 to 18½ for Ribbed Sides; and 24@24½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull but unchanged at 16½@17 for country, and 18@18½ for prime city. Mess Pork is quoted dull and nominal at $29@30.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is selling in small lots from store at $7@7½ per bushel, and Timothy at $3¼@3½. Flax Seed is in good demand at $2.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is scarce and in good demand and prices are a shade higher—sales reported at 35 to 40, the latter figure only for choice in small packages.

EGGS—Sales of fresh at 34@35.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged at 21 for Hamburg and 22 for Goshen.

APPLES—Green Apples are coming in more freely, but the demand seems to be up to the supply, and we continue to quote at $6@7 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 15 16c per lb; sale of 19 bbls on 'Change at 14c. Peaches dull and drooping.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, but the demand is fair, and prices are maintained. Sales in small lots from store at $1,15 to $1,20 per bush.

CRANBERRIES—Very dull, and a shade lower, ranging from $13 to $15 per bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—In very good local demand, and firm, with regular sales from store at $1,90@2 per bush—$2, for prime Marrow Fats.

HOMINY—Dull and lower; sales to the trade at 3c, and in small lots at 3@3½.

SORGHUM—Sales reported at 70 to 75—demand pretty active, and supply light.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866.

The Crude market continues dull and depressed, though prices remain unchanged at 20, bbls returned, and 25, bbls included, with sales of 200 bbls reported. The indications being considered very favorable for an immediate resumption of navigation, buyers are disposed to hold off, and see what effect large arrivals will have on the market, while sellers are anxious to contract at 20c, to be delivered on the first water. It has been rumored for several days past that some parties were willing to contract at 18½ and 19, to be delivered on the opening of navigation, while, on the other hand, it is alleged that this figure has been, and is still freely offered for several thousand barrels without finding takers. On one point, however, all agreed, and that is that the market is very dull at present, and very uncertain in regard to the future. For Refined, in bond, there is little or no demand, either for present or future delivery, and the market is dull and heavy, with an unusually large stock for this season of the year, and but very few buyers. Free Oil is dull and entirely nominal at 62@65c for prime standard brands. Residuum is still quoted at $4,75@5 per barrel, although there have been no sales for some time past. No demand whatever for Naptha.

A telegram from Oil City, on Saturday evening, says: "In the Rouseville market Crude Oil is very firm at $5, and but little offering. The Reno & Pit-hole Railroad are now running oil from Rouseville, and this seems to strengthen the market."

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 12, 1866.

CATTLE—The receipts of beef cattle were about 1900 head this week. The market is very dull at about former rates, with sales at 15½@16½ cents for extras, 14@15 for fair to good; and 10@13 cents per lb for common, as to quality.

HOGS—Are dull and lower; 1800 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14 the 100 lbs, nett, as to quality.

SHEEP—Prices are rather better; 7000 head arrived and sold at from 7@7½ cents per lb, gross, for good fat sheep.

COWS—Are unchanged; 150 head sold at $25@ for Springers, and $40@100 per head for milch Cows, as to quality.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1866.

The Petroleum stock market was firmer to day, both at the first and second boards, with a fair demand on leading shares. Sales were at the following rates: Buchanan Farm, 68; Bradley, 34; Brevoort, 6,45; Excelsior, 1,00; Oil Creek, 4,20; Palmer, 3,60; Pit Hole Creek, 8,65; Rynd Farm, 60; Shade River, 5,25; United Petroleum Farms, 33; United States, 17,00; Bennehoff Run, 16,50; Ham McClintock, 4,00; Oceanic 46; Gunnell Gold, 1,10; Smith and Parmlee, 11,00

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1866.

Petroleum—The market remains very flat. Crude is quoted at 30@31c, and Refined at 48@56c.

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Scotch pig is still rather scarce in this market, and the best brands of No. 1 are taken as fast as they arrive at full previous rates. American pig is in better supply; and prices, though nominally unchanged, tend to an equilibrium. There is no material change to note in manufactured iron, which is in good stock with a fair consumptive demand.

We note small sales of Scotch pig No. 1 at $54@56 per ton for the best brands, the inside figure for lots to arrive. American is selling in small lots at $50@60 per ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig firm at $55@85 per ton, cash. Bar Iron is in limited demand and lots from store are selling at $115@120 for English common; $125@130 per ton do refined. American refined bar is selling at $115@120 per ton from manufacturers hands, and $125@128 from store. Railroad iron is selling at $57@60, gold, per ton, for English, and $85@87½, currency, for American. Boiler plates are in fair demand at 9c for flanges, 7c for C No. 1, and 6½c per lb for common and tank. Russia sheet is quiet, at 30@37c per lb. English do is firm at 7½@10½c. Nails are selling at 7c per lb for assorted sizes.

New York Seed Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The demand for Clover has again subsided, and prices are rather unsettled; the sales are confined to 300@400 bags at 14@15½ cents. Timothy is neglected. Flax is quiet; small sales have been made at $2,75@2.85. Linseed is scarcely so firm—the sales are 7000 bags Calcutta, and 1200 do, Bombay to arrive, on private terms.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Feb. 12.—1219 green hams, Jas Gardiner; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 5 cars wheat, J S Liggett & co; 1 car bulk meat, F Sellers & co; 25 bbls buckwheat flour, L H Voigt & co; 25 bbls highwines, Wm Carr & co; 1 pkg hardware, Collins & Wright; 3 cars wheat, Simpson, Gilmore & co; 50 tie grease, 25 bxs candles, 10 tcs beef, F Sellers & co; 24 cars metal, Nimick & co; 4 bbls lard, J Floyd & co; 23 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 75 bdls paper, W H Smith & co; 371 bbls apples, J B Moorhead; 111 sks potatoes, H Stone; 136 bgs rye and barley, Spencer & McKay; 22 bbls crude oil, J Wilkins; 159 do do, C Berringer; 208 do do, Fisher & Bro; 50 do do, A Wallace; 40 do do, Wade Hampton; 23 bags beans, Meek & Armstrong; 2 cars potatoes, T C Jenkins; 1 do do, P W Tuttle; 1 do do, B W Witmore; 2 cars metal, John Moorhead; 40 bbls flour, 108 bgs millfeed, 6 bgs seed, W Bingham; 4 bbls wine, G Blumenshine; 10 bbls apples, H Reajr; 120 bgs seed, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 car lumber, J C Bidwell; 1 do shingles, McQuewan & Douglass; 2 cars staves, J J Kalya; 110 oil bbls, J Wilkins, 5 sks cloverseed, Meanor & Harper; 5 kgs lard 54 doz brooms, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 6 bxs soap, J I House & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 12.—10 bbls oil, E H Myers & co; 4 barrels whisky, Jos Ross; 1 box tobacco, E Mcgraw; 1 hhd do, L Rosenberger; 5 bbls whisky, Wm France; 5 bbls hominy, Knox & Orr; 1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 5 sacks rags, 2 bbls tallow, McCullough, Smith & co; 10 bbls flour, C B Leech; 10 do do, F Sellers & co; 2 bxs butter, 1 barrel cloverseed, Meek & Armstrong; 54 bbls flour, W Linhart; 6 bbls flaxseed, R Dalzell & Son; 10 bbls oil, J Lippincott; 11 bbls beans, Chas C Balsley; 6 bbls flaxseed, T C Jenkins; 1 car lath, McQuewan & Douglass; 1 car metal, Nimick & co; 185 plates copper, C G Hussey.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Feb. 12.—2 bbls butter, Voigt & co; 6 pkgs do, Cook, Bro & co; 1 bbl eggs, M W Rankin; 4 bbls oil, Wallace & Cavitt; 39 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 1 car rye, Thos Moore; 100 barrels flour, S Lindsay jr; 159 bags wheat, D Wallace; 1 bx meat, W P Beck & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 12.—12 kegs lard, R & A Carson; 2 cars oats, D Evans; 32 bbls hides, Jos Craig; 14 bgs flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 5 bbls hominy, S Dyer; 5 do do, Mercer & Robinson; 5 do do, R & A Carson; 5 bxs soap Hahn & Riddle; 19 do do, Mercer & Robinson; 2 kgs lard, J Irish; 4 cars lumber, Nimick & co; 1 car oats, W H & B Ewing; 5 bbls hominy, 5 do meal, Shulz, Son & co; 5 dressed hogs, A Hoyle 1 car wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car lumber, F Becker; 4 bgs flaxseed, M B Suydam.

RIVER NEWS.

DEPARTURES.

Leonora No. 2 Davis...... Nashville.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Rubicon....... Hazlett.... New Orleans.
Armadillo.... Sweeny..... St. Louis.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The change in the weather on Saturday has caused a corresponding change in almost every department of business. With the exception of a few snow squalls, it has rained almost incessantly, and the river from having less than three feet water in the channel on Sunday morning, had nearly nine feet in the channel by the Monongahela pier marks last night, and was still rising. The ice had broken out of the Allegheny river as high up as Freeport, and it was thought would break up all the way up the river yesterday or to-day. At dark last night most of the first ice had run out of the Allegheny, and steamboatmen were watching anxiously, so as to follow it and keep between it and the second break. There has been no rise in the Monongahela yet, but the ice is running out slowly, and is very rotten. Business was very lively, and quite a number of steamboatmen are getting ready to go out.

The Muskingum river is now open, and the Emma Graham will be here on Sunday night. The Julia will resume her regular trips to Zanesville on Saturday.

The Parkersburg packets resume their regular trips between this place and Parkersburg this week, being reinforced by the Winchester, one of the handsomest side-wheel packets ever turned out at this wharf, and an honor to her builders, or to any trade they may put her in. The Forest City leads the van, leaving on Wednesday. On Thursday, the Winchester, in command of Capt. Asa Shepard, with Capt. Dan. Moore, formerly of the Bayard, as clerk, and on Friday, the Bayard, Capt. George D. Moore, goes out, Mr. J. B. Fawcett, formerly her second clerk, going out as first. The line is now complete. We shall give in to-morrow's paper a full description of the beautiful Winchester.

The Nora, Capt. Devinney, is now ready to receive freight, and will load in turn for Louisville.

The Silver Cloud, Capt. Conway, has nearly complete her load, and will leave on Wednesday for New Orleans.

The new and hadsome packet Glasgow, Capt. Geo. W. Johnson, Charlie Fairman, clerk, will leave on Tuesday afternoon for Cincinnati and Louisville, and all intermediate ports. Her passenger accommodations are A No. 1.

The Rubicon, Capt. Hazlett, had steam up nearly all day yesterday, and was watching for an opportunity to slip out between the ice gorges. If she did not succeed in getting away last night, she will be off this morning for certain, otherwise she cannot get under the Steubenville bridge.

The Marietta, Capt. Curtis, is announced for Nashville and all intermediate points on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clok.

Capt. John Noss' fine new packet Importer, is now ready to receive freight for St. Louis, and will leave for St. Louis on Saturday next. She is one of the staunchest built crafts that has ever left this port.

The Deleware, Capt. R. W. Harton, is nearly loaded, and will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday at 4 o'clock p. m.

The Armadillo, Capt. Sweeny, having completed her loading, will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports this afternoon at four o'clock.

Among the boats laid up to await their different turns, we notice the Kate Putman, Kenton, Silver Lake, Lorena, Citizen and Financier.

Mr. S. Mepham, the well known steamboat owner, of St. Louis, arrived here on Sunday, and took the cars for Philadelphia, where he goes on business connected with the fitting out of his new boat, now lying at our wharf. He will return on Thursday next, and will remain in the city until Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2, 1866.

To Cox & Humphrey:

Tell the Evansville *Courier* to retract statements and apologize, or I will kill the man who wrote the false accounts.

SAM. BARR, JR.,
Clerk Dictator

Keirolf, of the *Courier*, says:

Now, we like that. There is something romantic in it. We are going to be killed. Just think of that. We take this little matter coolly, and shall of course take him at his work, and treat him on sight as we would a dog—a mad dog—availing ourselves of the opportunity he forces upon us. The thing of killing is a game that two can play at.

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG DAILY PACKET LINE.

Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers:

Steamer BAYARD; Geo. D. Moore, Master.
Steamer WINCHESTER; Asa S. Shepherd, Master.
Steamer FOREST CITY; Jos. Gordon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 a. m. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 p. m., and at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. next morning.

JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH.

Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 p. m. ja20

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer IMPORTER........Capt. JOHN NOSS, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, February 17th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe12 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer DELAWARE........Capt. R. W. HARTON. Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on the OPENING OF NAVIGATION. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe10 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer MARIETTA........Capt. CURTIS, Will leave as above ON THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION. For freight or passage apply on board or to fe6 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The new and elegant passenger steamer GLASGOW, Capt. GEO. W. JOHNSTON, will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, ja29 No. 6 Wood street.

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. R. STULL, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

FOR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel steamer RUBICON........Capt. HAZLETT Will leave for the above and all intermediate port THIS DAY, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN (IRELAND) twice a week. The INMAN LINE, sailing

EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY WEDNESDAY,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France.

Apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

feb:1yM

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELL

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AN LOW MOOR IRON. Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VICES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXLES,	NAILS,

ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING, All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:8mo

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS,
R. H. LECKY,
No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURE USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented Improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta U. S., and Low Moor Iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times. We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promtly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.

de15:3mxs R. H. LECKY.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
U. S. Government Depository,
55 MARKET STREET,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN........$300,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO........500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS DONNELLY,	R. H. KING,
D. M. SMITH,	N. J. BIGLEY,
JAMES M. BAILEY,	JOHN F. HERRON,
THOMAS SMITH,	J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier. se18:1yMK&WF

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS
Bankers,
No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s;
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:1y

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

William J. Anderson,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
John G. Backofen,	Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman,	James Shidle,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	James B. D. Meeds,
Charles A. Colton,	John B. McFadden,
Wm. Douglas,	John Orr,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmidt,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Vankirk,
Richard Hays,	Wm. P. Weyman,
James D. Kelly,	Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,
Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN........$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF........2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets. Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
ap28:1yd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.
Organized under National Law, - - 1865.
Capital, - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

and appointed agent for the

Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

ap29:tf H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)
Bankers & Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,
30:td PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS' SUITS.

All Styles and Sizes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK

GRAY & LOGAN,

ja17 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles, the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.

Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins, usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture. Mellon Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants Vests, for morning and evening wear. au26

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

se27:dy

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets. Pittsburgh. fe11:1yd

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES.

At No. 28 and Ohio St., Allegheny

MEDICAL.

DR. KEYSER'

Pectoral Syrup

CURES CONSUMPTION,

Cures Bronchitis,

CURES COLDS,

Cures Asthma,

CURES

All Diseases of the Lungs.

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

Pectoral Syrup.

They are at home, and any one who has any doubt can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

Attend to Your Colds.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1860.

DR. KEYSER:—My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which, for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this, if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward

PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1857.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER:—I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough without benefit, among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, and before she had used half a bottle she was relieved. The second bottle cured her entirely of her cough.

JOHN DARIN,
Robinson street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1858.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles township, Allegheny county. I had a cough and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued eight months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did, and after I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from the coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known that this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE,
Witness: R. M. KEER. Peebles township.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, April 14, 1848.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Some time ago an old neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough, which every one supposed to be consumption. His relatives told me that he had taken every remedy they heard of without benefit; his brother came to see him die, and all were confirmed in the belief that he could not live. I had about the third of a bottle of your Pectoral syrup, which I gave him, and it entirely cured him, to the astonishment of all. What makes the case more remarkable, is the extreme age of the man, he being about eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved his life.

JOHN McGINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN BLAIRSVILLE.—Please send me another supply of your valuable Pectoral Syrup. Almost everybody around us has the cold, and are enquiring for "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup." We have sold sixteen bottles the last week, and are now entirely out. Mr. A. Altee and Mr. P. Maher, both of Blairsville, Pa., told us they would not be without it in their families. In fact, all who use it once want it again.

Yours, respectfully,
J. S. WATTERSON & SONS.

January 30, 1860.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1858.

DR. KEYSER:—Although not an advocate of Patent Medicines, in general, it affords me pleasure indescribable to recommend your PECTORAL SYRUP. As a medicine, it is well worthy the attention of any person who may in any manner be afflicted with coughs, colds and hoarseness of any kind, and for the peculiar qualifications for removing all that disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold.

I have been, more or less in my life, affected with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above Syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say that it is the best remedy I ever found, purporting to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES.
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14, 1865.

I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a bad cough of several years standing, and can cheerfully say it is the best medicine for the same that I have ever taken.

J. W. PRICE.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay of my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. I take great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. It knocked the noise out of my cough, and I think it the worst one I was ever afflicted with. I have not used more than one-half of the bottle, and I can and do wish that all who are afflicted would give it as fair a trial as I have done, and they will be proud to say, "It is no quack medicine." I would not suffer another such an attack for any consideration, or at any cost. I am confident I can breathe more freely than I ever did. I shall always acknowledge a debt of gratitude for inventing so excellent a remedy. You are at liberty to use my name in this regard as you think proper.

E. F. PRATT,
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—I am no stranger to my fellow-citizens, and all who entertain doubts can consult me personally.

E. F. P.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE.—DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I had been troubled with a cough and cold for several weeks—so bad was it that I could not sleep. I had the advice and prescriptions from three of the best physicians in the city, whom I could name, but do not do so. I finally procured a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which cured me entirely.

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON,
No. 248 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 9th, 1860.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."—"How can I do it?" Go to Keyser's, on Wood street, and get a bottle of his Cough Pectoral, and if that don't cure you, your case must be desperate indeed." This is a specimen of the colloquy one hears every day in cold-catching periods of the year. And we can, from actual experiment, cheerfully concur in the adviser's admonition as above, for we have tried the "Pectoral," in a most stubborn case, with entire success. Near two weeks ago we went to Pittsburgh, with one of the most distressing, contrary, mulish, unsubduable coughs we ever experienced since our advent upon this mundane sphere. We coughed steadily and laboriously for one whole week, in hopes of tiring it out, but it was no go. In fact, it seemed rather to have improved by practice, and to have acquired strength, potency and distressibility by the operation. In this stage of the siege, we coughed our way to Keyser's, No. 140 Wood street, procured a fifty cent bottle of the "Pectoral," took it according to directions, and in forty-eight hours we were master of the field, the enemy having unconditionally surrendered, after a brief, but unequal conflict with so formidable an adversary as Keyser's famous Cough Pectoral.—*Brownsville Clipper, Dec. 14, 1859.*

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

No. 140 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE,

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, P

Price, 25 Cents.